ombay Chronicle

UNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BAY TUESDAY JANUARY 1 1929 ON

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BANKING.

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Head Office :—4 The Mall, Lahore.

thorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs

rve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.

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ches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwala, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

Banking business of every kind transacted.

Swadeshi Greetings.

Swadeshi Bank, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA,
Manager.

k of India Ltd.

LISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1
ated under the Indian Companies
VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
NTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
NCHES: Bombay, Calcutta and
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LONDON AGENTS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
AL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
AL PAID UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
VE FUND Rs. 82,00,000
RRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
th 25th December to 24th June in
is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily
Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th
to 24th December interest is allowed
per cent. on daily balances. On sums
ing Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed
cial arrangement. No interest will
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half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
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shorter period at rates of interest
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Cawnpore City. Multra.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
...ku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	23 Dec.
...omura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	6 Jan.
...shima Maru ..	10936	...	@
...eroin Maru..	5371	31 Dec.	13 ..
...saki Maru ..	4272	0 ..	23 ..
...Kozaki Maru..	10500	...	@25 ..
...gato Maru ..	5951	6 ..	27 ..
...magata Maru	5807	14 ..	31 ..
...kusa Maru..	10490	...	@6 Feb.
...a Maru ..	6928	30 Jan.	12 ..

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...sata Maru ..	8000	24 ..	10 Feb.
...shima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	27 ..

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Insurance Comp

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NATIONAL

COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

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M R1361

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L 31583

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L 30723A

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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION of the University to confer Degrees on the successful candidates at the Examinations of 1928 will be held on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1929, at 11 a.m. in the Strachey Hall. Students intending to take degrees personally should inform the undersigned and send fees (Bachelor's degree Rs. 5 and Master's degree Rs. 10) by the 15th January, 1929. Gowns will be supplied on hire by the Duty Society for Rs. 2 each.

S. SAJJAD HYDER,
Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
December 21, 1928.

81563

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

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31576

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(e) Preferably a bachelor.
(f) He must have experience of office routine and accounts.
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(e) Free medical attendance in India.
(f) His headquarters will be at Delhi and Simla.

Residents in India should send in the application on or before February 1st, 1929, to the ACTING SECRETARY, Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., New Delhi.

31572

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, SECUNDERABAD.

S. C. Suit No. 633 of 1928.

CHATURBHUJ TRIKAMDAS.....Plaintiff.
vs.
(1.) N. G. S. RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, (2.) JAI NARAYANJI RAMANOOD SAWAMI, Ashram Rushikesh, Kali Kamli Rushi Kesh, Zilla Dehra Dun .....Defendants.

2nd Defendant abovenamed please take notice that the hearing of this suit is fixed for 3rd January 1929, at 11 a.m., when you should either appear in person or by a duly authorised pleader of this Court.

S. J. DALAL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil for Plaintiff.

Secunderabad, Deccan.
Dt. 26th December, 1928.

R1361

For Gentlemen only

Simply drop a card and I will at once send you my magical Piles Balm freely [illegible] upon your honesty. [illegible] or Blind Piles [illegible] within ten days [illegible] ulation during [illegible]. Remember, the [illegible] cure.

[illegible] SASTRY,

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TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.

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Management—J. F. MADAN
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STARRING:
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Your Nerves are Jumpy—
At Jon Crab at the Family and the Cat—
You Lie Awake at Night am Things—
Your Dinner Lies like Lead in "TUMMY".
YOU NEED SOME LAUGH TO
THE NERVOUS WRECK IS A SU
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—don't know what to do, come and see
BEBE DANIELS
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"OUI, Mamselle, it ees what you c
heem, a WOW",

THE NEW ERA IN THE MOTI
PICTURE ENTERTAINMENT
First in the Field with the Sound.
First time in Indian Picture House
From SATURDAY, 29th December
A. W. Schell Presents
The Marvel of the Stage
BRITISH TALKIES
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WHAT YOU SEE YOU HEAR
The Picture that Move and Talk
See and hear first with the Sound Talking—Singing and Sound Pictures.
In conjunction with
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Featuring
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Time Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
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Don't miss the Opportunity this week
KRISHNA CINEMA
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Next Week Picture
"FEMALE FIEND"

COMMENCING
24 Weeks in New Y
in 13 Reels **"UNC**
Universal's mammoth picture that
motion picture industry, in all th
of nearly two million dollars, the
will want to see it again, finest ent
DON'T MISS TO S
Time: 5-30, 8 and 10-30. Sat., Sun.
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COMING EVENTS
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Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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PRE-EMINENT among
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Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

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(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
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NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

UNITY SHOULD NOT BE A CAMOUFLAGE

Sir Chimanlal on Congressmen's Attitude towards Convention Decision

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE

Following are extracts from Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Presidential Address at the Eleventh Session of National Liberal Federation at Allahabad:—

Paradoxical as it may seem it is Government who have by their blundering and hesitating policy at every step, created Extremism and helped at every stage to gather greater strength just when it was about to lose ground. Their unwise action in putting the Rowlet Acts on the Statute Book in defiance of united Indian opinion throughout the country, gave birth to civil disobedience. The Punjab Martial Law administration and the horrors for which it was responsible, created the cult of non-violent non-co-operation and non-payment of taxes and the obstructive and hostile attitude of the Swarajists in the Legislatures. The Simon Commission muddle of last year brought into existence the party advocating complete independence. Government have always failed to respond adequately and timely to legitimate Indian aspirations as voiced by sane and responsible political sections, and by their hesitation and delay have lost opportunity after opportunity of catching the imagination of the people and securing their contentment. They are so much lost in admiration of what they have done for India and of the efficiency of their administration that, they wonder and resent that Indians should be dissatisfied with the present order of things and should demand full self-Government.

WARNINGS UNHEEDED.

The action and attitude of Government in respect of the Simon Commission, are typical of this mentality. Under the Government of India Act, they were not bound to set up the statutory commission till the end of 1929. They decided to accelerate the appointment of the commission in order to meet united Indian public opinion, but then they proceed to do so in a manner that has aroused hostility and opposition throughout the land. They forget that no constitution however well designed can work with fruitful results and that no Government however powerful can rule a country like India with its vast area and population except with the general acquiescence of the people. It is obvious common sense that a commission of such importance dealing with future constitution of this country should have been constituted with general good-will. In spite of grave warnings, they persisted in constituting the commission entirely excluding Indians therefrom and thereby alienating very large and important sections of public opinion. It is inevitable that the conclusions of the Commission are bound to suffer from the fatal infirmity of having been arrived a practically "ex parte" in the absence of the recognised political organisations and leaders of the Indian people and will not find acceptance.

UNFOUNDED CLAIM.

The claim made that the commission is receiving a large measure of co-operation from representative men and bodies will not stand close examination. The Legislative Assembly which was at one time during the preliminary debates on the constitution of the commission, described in parliament, as the body pre-eminently representing all India, rejected the proposal to elect the Central Committee to work with the Simon Commission. Attempts have been made to depreciate the value of the decision of the assembly on the ground that it was passed only by a majority of six. It is conveniently ignored that the minority consisted largely of the Government official block and nominated members. If the elected members were considered, an overwhelming majority of such members voted for abstention. The majority of elected Muslim members cast their vote for abstention. When the Assembly decided for abstention, its representative character was questioned. It was argued that the assembly members were not in intimate touch with the people in the provinces and that the members of the Provincial Councils more truly reflected the views of the masses who were for co-operation. Starting with this premise it is said that in as much as most of the Provincial Councils have appointed Committees, it is evident that the country as a whole is in favour of co-operation with the commission. But here again, it is conveniently forgotten that, in the Provincial Councils if you eliminate the official block and the nominated members, in almost every province the majority of the elected members was against co-operation and surely it is the elected members and real public opinion. How unbounded members who can rightly claim to reflect the real public opinion. How unfounded is the claim that representative bodies and men have co-operated with the Commission is clear, if one considers by way of illustration, the bodies and men who appeared before the Commission in the Bombay Presidency. Any one with any acquaintance of the Presidency will have no hesitation in saying that those who submitted memoranda or appeared before the Commission in no sense represented the views of the bulk of people of the Presidency. One looks in vain in the list of those sent memoranda, for the recognised representative bodies of standing in the Presidency, like the Bombay Presidency Association, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Deccan Sabha, the Gujarat Sabha and others that can be mentioned. And what is true of Bombay is also rue of the other Provinces.

TRAGIC ATTEMPT.

It is to me wonderful how the Government of India and the British Cabinet do not yet realise the futility and tragedy of attempting to evolve and inaugurate a big and important step in the political advance of India in an atmosphere of such general dissatisfaction and strife. They are repeating in a very intensified degree the tragedy that surrounded the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It should not be beyond their genius boldly to take hold of opportunities even now to restore harmony and solve the constitutional problem of India in close co-operation with all sections of public opinion and with general good-will which alone can secure the successful working of any scheme that may be devised.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

In order to meet the deplorable situation created by Government, it was considered extremely desirable and necessary that all the political parties should put their heads together and produce a generally agreed Constitution and make a united demand for the same being accepted by Parliament. If the political evolution of India is to be on satisfactory and stable lines, it is essential that Conflicts between different parties and communities should as far as possible be eliminated and all disruptive tendencies and forces should be got rid of and a common national ideal should be created. It is only solidarity of Indian opinion that would tell. Those who organised the All Parties Conference and Convention have rendered inestimable service to India. The able work done in this connection by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Chintamani has maintained and enhanced the reputation of the Liberal party. That Conference and its committee have done very valuable and patriotic work and the Report that has been produced by them is one entitled to a high place among state documents dealing with topics of such importance, by its fair, clear and logical thinking, restraint and moderation and commendable statesmanship. It is a grand effort made to secure the greatest measure of agreement in the country and however much one may differ from some of its recommendations, it should be received and considered with the greatest consideration. It need not be taken as the last word and as far as I confess various adjustments and modifications of its recommendations may become necessary to secure for it complete and universal acceptance: but such negotiations should be conducted in a friendly and helpful spirit by those who may not be prepared to subscribe to it fully. It need not evoke the criticisms and opposition that have ben levelled at it in certain quarters, some of which is misinformed and is due to want of proper understanding of the real nature and implications of the proposals and principles underlying the Report.

A HAPPY AUGURY.

The fundamental proposal and keystone of the Report is the demand of Dominion Status for India and it is a very happy augury that this proposal has now been accepted and adopted by the All Parties Convention without any reservations. While the Congress had at its Madras Session declared Independence as its ultimate goal, a section has now declared that complete Independence outside the British Empire is their immediate goal. Curiously enough, some of those who declare Independence as their goal are prepared to join in the demand for Dominion Status with the reservation that thereby their liberty of action in working for complete Independence is not restricted and in the hope that the attainment of Dominion Status will make it more easy for them to attain Independence. The Congress is pledged as a compromise to accept the formula that while declaring that Madras resolution [illegible] Dominion Status [illegible] measure of agreement [illegible] subscribe [illegible] but [illegible] not given within a stated period, then independence would be declared and non-co-operation started. To my mind, while every effort should be made to secure unity in politically minded India, such unity should not be camouflage. Nothing makes for sound action in politics as does clarity of thought and avoidance of self-deception. Speaking for myself, I do not see how those whose immediate or ultimate goal is complete Independence, can have anything in common with those who want Dominion Status within the Empire. The whole outlook and methods of those who want Independence must be the very nature of things be different from those who want Dominion Status. Any nation or country that wants complete Independence takes measures first to achieve Independence, and when it succeeds in independence, to grant such Dominion securing Independence it drafts and creates its own Constitution. It is out of place for those who want Independence outside the Empire to join in drafting the Constitution for Dominion Status and asking the British Parliament to grant such Dominion Status. Those who want Dominion Status within the Empire cannot countenance the ultimatum mentioned above. Those who reaffirm Independence as their goal and threaten non-payment of taxes cannot be honest believers in Dominion Status.

DOMINION STATUS.

I venture to think that every reasonable mind should accept the goal of Dominion Status. As pointed out in the report of the Nehru Committee, what is needed is, the transference of political power and responsibility from the people of England to the people of India and that essential object will be fully served by India becoming one of the self-governing Dominions. At the Imperial Conference of 1926, the position of self-governing Dominions is described in the following tems:—

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Dominion Status meets all national aspirations and carries with it the protection, safety and all other advantages of partnership in the most powerful Empire in the world.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The most important problem that the Nehru Committee, in its Report has attempted to solve is the communal problem. This question has assumed a fictitious importance far beyond its real merits. The principal communities concerned in this question are the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. The separate electorate was first recognised in 1909 and it was confirmed by the Morley-Minto reforms, whereby it was agreed [illegible] should have [illegible] Provincial [illegible] and also to [illegible] were [illegible] due [illegible] well as other [illegible] were [illegible] to it in [illegible] Hall [illegible] were [illegible] They accepted separate electorates only as a means of dealing with a temporary aberration which was expected to vanish on the growth of National unity. Unfortunately, however, the separatist idea has spread like a wild weed.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

The following observations of the Nehru Committee Report on the extremely undesirable effects of separate electorates give a true picture. It says "Everybody

(Continued on Page 4.)

Sore Throat?
Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT
Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking
At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores
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To know your future correctly send your date of birth and time or time of writing to THE THODUPUZHA ASTROLOGICAL BURIAU, THODUPUZHA (Travancore State). One years' Life Reading with general character sketch Rs. 2/-. Five years' Life Reading with a general review Rs. 7/8. The whole Life Reading Rs. 25/-.

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Established 1911.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.3,35,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.1,00,00,000

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UNITY SHOULD NOT BE A CAMOUFLAGE

(Continued from page 3.)

knows that separate electorates are bad for the growth of a national spirit, but but everybody perhaps does no realise equally well that separate electorates are still worse for a minority community. They make the majority wholly independent of the minority and its votes and usually hostile to it. Under separate electorates therefore, the chances are that the minority will always have to face a hostile majority, which can always by sheer force of numbers override the wishes of the minority. Extreme communalists flourish thereunder and the majority community, far from suffering actual benefits by it."

The correct ideal therefore is a general register of voters not taking into account birth, race or religion. All that any community should have and is entitled to is that the constitution should secure to it fullest religious liberty and cultural autonomy. For any community that is backward special facilities should be provided for speeding up the education of the members of such community. Failing the acceptance of this correct ideal, general electorates with reservation of seats for the minority and backward communities who enjoy at present separate electorates is the next best expedient. But such reservation of seats must be recognised only as a transitional stage between separate electorates and general electorates, for it is clear that such reservation of seats makes the community enjoying it steadily lose in self reliance.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The Nehru Committee report recommends the abolition of separate electorates and agrees as transitional measure to the reservation of seats for the Muslim community in the Central Legislature and the Provincial Legislatures except Bengal and Punjab, in proportion to their population, with the right to contest additional seats. As regards Punjab and Bengal where the Muslim community is the majority community, it recommends general electorates without any reservation of seats. The facts collected and the arguments and reasoning of the Report in favour of these Conclusions appear to be sound. But here again one has to face hard facts and it is a fact that although the proposals are acceptable to certain sections of the Muslim community, there are others who are not prepared to accept them. The only solution is further negotiations and adjustments.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

It is further to be remembered that the solution of the communal problem presented by the Nehru Report is based on adult franchise. Speaking for myself, I venture to think that at this stage of India's political evolution, adult franchise is neither desirable nor safe. I am one of those who seriously doubt that the present low franchise has worked well. It is low enough although it brings in a small proportion of the population, but to lower it still more or to adopt universal suffrage without any property qualification would, I am convinced, be dangerous. The poverty and illiteracy of the large masses of the people raise very serious doubts of a proper exercise by them of the franchise and fears are entertained that they may appreciate more the pecuniary value of their votes than its political significance. But whatever the franchise, it is desirable to my mind, to base it on the qualification of ownership or exercise of some calling and receipt of income liable to taxation in some form or another. To rest political power at one bound in the country, in the hands of masses of people with no stake and who therefore are not likely to appreciate the benefits of a stable and ordered Government, is under the present circumstances, I venture to think, not desirable. Adult franchise has come in England after nearly 100 years of political training and vast progress of education and material prosperity. When the Reform Act of 1832 was passed, only 3 per cent of the population was enfranchised. In 1867-68, the proportion was raised to 9 per cent and in 1884 to 16 per cent. But whether adult franchise is desirable or not desirable, it is not practical politics to proceed on the assumption that it will be granted. If that is so, a solution of the communal problem based on adult franchise would necessarily be required to be reconsidered and recast.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Speaking for myself, I would be prepared to concede to the Muslim community reservation of seats everywhere on reasonably generous proportion for a particular number of years in order to restore trust and confidence and to secure unity of demand for Dominion Status or for substantial advance towards it. At the end of such period either the reservation of seats should automatically disappear or the matter should be open to reconsideration and adjustment by the communities concerned. I do not think the majority Community would in any way suffer by such concession.

If the system of reservation of seats is to be brought into existence for the Mussalmans, the same will have to be done with regard to order communities like Europeans who have at present separate electorates as well as for those communities like the Maharattas who have at present reservation of seats.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

It is not possible to deal within the limits of a Presidential address with all the provisions which should form part of the new Constitution. One can only indicate the general lines and principles on which the constitution should be based. A declaration of Rights and the securing of all existing property rights on the lines indicated in the Nehru Report are essential. There is an overwhelming concensus of opinion in favour of Provincial autonomy, but some people while demanding Provincial autonomy try to hedge it round by various safe-guards and limitations. I advocate full Provincial autonomy with transfer of all Provincial subjects including Law and Order and I have no misgivings as to the result. Provincial autonomy should be real and any safe-guards that may be considered desirable should as far as possible be provided in the Provincial machinery and constitution itself. I would deprecate the vesting of any extraordinary powers in the Governor of superseding the administration of any transferred subjects by the Ministers. There may be mistakes committed but it is only committing mistakes and the electorate learning to visit such mistakes with their displeasure at the elections, that responsible government can thrive. Suitable safe-guards against hasty action can however be provided by the creation if necessary of a second Chamber constituted on a franchise which would secure among its members men of ripe and sound experience.

RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRE.

But any scheme of Provincial autonomy would not be productive of good results if no element of responsibility is introduced in the central Government and the present structure of that Government remains unaltered.

The introduction of responsibility in the Central Government means for the present the introduction of dyarchy, as it will, I apprehend, be desirable for some time to keep at least foreign and political relations and the army as reserved subjects. I have no apprehension about dyarchy working satisfactorily in the Central Government as a transitional measure provided an atmosphere of good-will is created. The failure of dyarchy in some provinces was due to exceptional causes.

INDIAN STATES.

The position of the Indian States and their relations with the Goverment of India when India becomes a self-governing Dominion are questions of great intricacy and difficulty, but a proper solution acceptable to British India and the Indian States will have to be found. It is regrettable that at present the situation is befogged by considerable mistrust and misunderstanding on either side. It is a great mistake to suppose that all Indian States are misgoverned and represent absolute autocratic government. It is only the worst cases that come prominently to public notice and it is unfair from such cases to generalise as regards the rest. It is a misunderstanding to suppose that the Indian Princes are opposed to or want in any manner to obstruct the attainment of full Dominion Status by British India. Many of the enlightened rulers among them, are as patriotic and feel as nationally as any of us do and are willing to help British India in attaining its goal. Some of them are prepared to introduce representative institutions in their states. It is also a misconception that Indian Princes by inviting the Butler Committee enquiry are trying to entrench themselves against any inroad on their authority by British India. The way in which their treaty rights and sovereignty have been dealt with in the past by the British Government whenever differences between them have arisen, made it necessary for them to have their position and right "vis a vis" the British Government investigated and defined. It is equally a misapprehension on the other hand the British India wants in any manner to derogate from the independence and sovereignty of the Indian States and to make them in any way subservient to British India and the Indian Legislatures. Efforts should be made to evolve a scheme in which British India and the Indian States can move together for the prosperity and advancement of the whole, country and with mutual trust and confidence make India as a whole take her proper place among the nations of the world. This can be done by discussion and negotiation between the representatives of British India and the Indian States.

"EXTREMISTS."

Our trouble is extremsts in all camps who make the task of adjustment and understanding by inspiring mutual trust and confidence, extremely difficult. We have extremists among the Hindus, among Mahomedans among Nationalists and among the Europeans. It does not conduce to better understanding if one side describes Europeans who are trading in this country and have invested capital as mercinary exploiters and for the spokeman of Europeans to describe Indians as highwaymen ready to rob the Europeans who claim to be innocent travellers.

COMMUNIST MENACE.

Before I conclude, I feel bound to draw the serious attention of all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of this country, to the growing menaice that is threatening not only the ordered progress of the country but the very foundation and existence of society and the State. There are indications which cannot be ignored that Communist ideas are being dissiminated among the working classes and the ignorant agricultural population with the avowed object of subverting the present structure of society and ownership of property. The repeated and long continued strikes in important industrial centres which have very nearly ruined the staple industries of the country, are engineered not merely for the purpose of redressing the legitimate or supposed grievances and improving the condition of labour, but as part of a plan to break up the present order and structure of society and are subsidised partly by foreign funds. A party has come into existence who is openly proclaiming revolution and destruction of the present structure of Society and ownership of property as its goal. It behoves Government and all right thinking men to [illegible] to stop this exploitation [illegible] the masses for revolution [illegible] too late.

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XII

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BOMBAY RACES

—:o:—

WINTER MEETING : 8TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

1st Race:—
SAIFULDOWLA 1
STAR OF ARABIA 2
HASHIM 3

2nd Race:—
JURWA 1
MOHSUB 2
YOUNG AJAX 3

3rd Race:—
PASHA 1
ROYAL ACE 2
AKRAM 3

4th Race:—
SEA FIRE 1
KNIGHT'S CROSS 2
BENTOI 3

5th Race:—
RAPHAEL 1
SAXPENCE 2

6th Race:—
THE SLOAT 1
THAXTED 2
BURGOS 3

7th Race:—
BIRDWOOD 1
SILVER CHARM 2

8th Race:—
FAIRDOSS 1
GOSUR 2
ALDER II. 3

FATAL ASSAULT ON PARSI WEAVING MASTER

—:o:—

GASTARDLY OUTRAGE IN PEARL MILL

The Bombay mill strike has taken for its victims two Parsi Weaving Masters since its commencement. Following on the murder of Mr. Chahewalla, Weaving Master of Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mill in September last another cold blooded murder was committed on Sunday afternon by a number of mill operatives, this time the victim being Mr. Kekhashru Sorabji Daver (37) Assistant Weaving Master of the Pearl Mill. It appears the operatives were dissatisfied with the management for some time past and off and on they resorted to strike. For some reason or other they suspected that the deceased was inciting the management to cut their wages, etc. The men, therefore, seemed to be bent upon wreaking vengeance on the deceased and were looking out for a convenient opportunity to assault him.

MERCILESSLY BELABOURED.

On Sunday at about 2-30 p.m. Mr. Daver after his tiffin went to the Folding Department for his work while his assistant Mr. Mistry was seated a few yards away from him. Suddenly Mr. Daver and Mr. Mistry were taken by surprise by shouts of "maro" "maro" and in a moment were surrounded by the men of the weaving department about 250 in number. Mr. Daver took shelter on a pile of bales but the mob who were armed with lathis and iron bars belaboured Mr. Daver mercilessly with the result that his skull was fractured and the head was almost smashed beyond recognition. The furious mob then turned their attention towards Mr. Mistry but one of the leaders, it is alleged, ordered the men not to assault him and he was narrowly saved. Being not satisfied with the murder of Mr. Daver the mob went to the office of the Manager, Mr. Stote, but they were disappointed as he has not yet returned from his tiffin.

They then went to their looms to work pretending as if nothing had happened but the police being apprised of the incident immediately came on the spot and removed Mr. Daver to the K. E. M. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries without regaining consciousness. The police arrested about 25 persons on suspicion and further enquiries are in progress.

The Coroner held an inquest on Sunday night at the K. E. M. Hospital where Dr. K. G. Munsaf, House Surgeon, described the injuries sustained by the deceased on the head, eyes and shoulder and said death was due to the fracture of the skull caused by iron bars and lathis.

Mr. Pherozsha Sorabji Daver brother of the deceased identified the body of the deceased and the Coroner adjourned further enquiry till the 6th instant.

ACCUSED PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

Sub-Inspector Parulker of DeLisle Road Police Station placed Keru Dhondiba and 24 others before Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla, at Mazagaon Police Court on Monday on the charge of rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, murder and abetment. His Worship remanded the accused to police custody till the 14th instant.

MILLS CLOSED.

The Pearl and Jacob Sassoon Mills

TRUTH ABOUT AFGHAN REBELLION

—:o:—

BACHHA SAKKOO KILLED DURING POLICE RAID

SHINWARIS SUE FOR PEACE

The Afghan Consul at Bombay sends us the following information:—

The readers of the Anglo-Indian newspapers must have read all about the present trouble in the Afghanistan and they also must have come to know how these Anglo-Indian newspapers publish the news so slanderously according to their own special methods which they have adopted. It is also evident that how far the news is correct and how far exaggerated or false. I always forward the official news received from Kabul to the press for the information of the public and now I desire to put before the public the following news in brief regarding the situation during the last week.

TWO-FOLD TROUBLE.

The present trouble is in two forms. The first is the rebellion of the Shinwaris who, owing to some misunderstanding have revolted against the Governor of their province. But now owing to the rebukes of Mohmands and other loyal tribes, the Shinwaris have come to know their own faults and one of the batches of Shinwaris as reported before has surrendered to the troops at Jalalabad. Ali Ahmed Khan who was deputed from Kabul in connection with the peace and some other general arrangements, has also arrived at Jalabad. The Northern tribes as well as Mohmands who are loyal to the Government are happily joining with the Government's troops. Since the beginning of the trouble and up to the present the Afghan Government desired to deal with the rebellion peacefully and therefore the Government did not use arms against the rebels. Now the Shinwaris themselves are becoming weak day by day and the troops have kept themselves quiet and are watching the situation.

The second form of the trouble is due to Bachhae Sakkoo a notorious robber and other northern thieves, who all of a sudden attacked the suburbs of Kabul near Bage Bala as already reported in the press. Now I want to let the public know who is Bachhae Sakkoo and from where he has come.

WHO IS BACHHAE SAKKOO?

Bachhae Sakkoo is a notorious robber of the nothern hills who escaped from Afghanistan and came to India about a year ago. He was at Peshawar for a few months, when he again returned to Afghanistan secretly, committed robberies with the help of his comrades at different places and used to conceal himself in the mountains. As soon as the present rebellion started Bachhae Sakkoo also after gathering about four hundred robbers began to commit dacoities in the vicinity of Bage Bala near the British Legation. But the Legation suffered no loss of any kind. The Police force at Kabul took immediate steps to check the brigands' activities and Bachhae Sakkoo whose real name is Habinullah was killed with some of his comrades. The remaining robbers are seeking refuge in the mountains. The police force is endeavouring to capture the whole gang.

SITUATION AT KABUL.

The situation at Kabul is now peaceful. The ladies and children at the British Legation were removed from Kabul sometime before the trouble started. It is expected the whole trouble will be over in the course of the week, and the truth about the rebellion will be revealed.

MORE FAMILIES LEAVE KABUL

PESHAWAR, Dec. 29.

The following arrived by air from Kabul to-day:—

Indian families: Two sisters and one sister's daughter of Ghulam Mohamed Aziz Himdi of Amritsar, wife of Doctor Ghulam Muhammad of Amritsar, wife of Dr. Malik of Chakwal District, Jhelum, and wife of Dr. Abbas Ali of Chakwal District, Jhelum with a number of children.

German families: Madame Loibig, wife of Professor Loibig of the German School, Madame Xiles Tress, domestic employee of Major Christon, military adviser to the Afghan Government, and Madame Schemmetzler, wife of an Aviation Mechanic.

Turkish families: Wife of Col. Hesan Bey, Military instructor in the service of the Afghan Government, wife of Taufiq Bey, teacher, Habibiya College, Kabul and wife of Mamal Bey, under-secretary to the Shora Council.—A. P.

ARRIVALS BY TROOP CARRIER

PESHAWAR, Dec. 30.

To-day two troop carrier aeroplanes brought another party of women and children from Kabul. The party included the wife of Mr. Mohamed Ashraf, a College Professor, and the families of

SUCCESS THROUGH UNITED WILL OF COUNTRY

SIR TEJ BAHADUR'S APPEAL FELLOW LIBERALS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

The following is a summary of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's speech in welcoming the delegates to the All-India Liberal Federation:—

He said: Whatever differences may divide one section of Indian politicians and another section of Indian politicians, one thing emerges clearly from the discussions that have been going on at Calcutta and elsewhere and it is this, that at least Dominion Status is one which has brought forth the maximum amount of agreement among all parties and I think it is up to us on this occasion in our meeting to make our contribution to the solution of those difficulties by formally considering, and as far as possible, agreeing to and ratifying the constitution which had been considered and which is being considered at Calcutta to-day. (Hear, hear).

SUCCESS THROUGH UNITY.

It may be, as some of our critics might say, that there has not been complete unanimity on every single matter in the convention but I venture to think it as the beginning of a series of agreements which are bound to follow provided there is desire on all sides to co-operate with each other and provided also there is the desire to make a common contribution to the resolution of this problem. Do not fight shy of the conclusions which you have arrived at and certainly think it would be a fatal mistake on your part to bring your flag lower than Dominion Status. (Hear, hear). I do strongly hold that the time has come when we should press and press vigorously and zealously our claim to the establishment of Dominion Status and I have no doubt our success will be achieved, the sanction being the united will of the country. (Hear, hear). It is in that spirit, I hope, we shall go through our task.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA LIBERAL ASSOCIATION FORMED AT LUCKNOW

—:o:—

SUKKUR, Dec. 30.

Representatives from Bengal, Behar, Punjab, United Provinces, Bombay and Sind have formed an association with headquarters at Lucknow. Nawab Murtaza Husain Khan of the ex-royal family of Oudh, has been elected Secretary. The object of the Association is to bring into existence an All-India Liberal Association to express responsible public opinion on all important questions of the day with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government in India as a partner in the British Empire owning fullest allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor and remaining sternly within the description of a constitutional body friendly to the Government.—A. P.

THIRD TEST MATCH

—:o:—

AUSTRALIA ALL OUT FOR 397

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Melbourne.—In the third test match, Australia were all out for 397 in their first innings. At the close of the day's play England had made 47 runs for the loss of one wicket.—Reuter.

FIRST SHIP BUILT FOR ENGLAND IN FRANCE

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Rouen.—The first ship ever built in France for England, a fifteen thousand tanker Megane, has been launched.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET ADOPTED

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Paris.—After the customary passing to and fro of the budget between the Chamber and the Senate, both the Houses have reached an agreement and adopted the budget as a whole. The Chamber and Senate have adjourned till eighth January.—Reuter.

WOLVES RAVAGING POLISH BORDER DISTRICTS

—:o:—

PEASANTS AND CATTLE REPEATEDLY ATTACKED

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Warsaw.—Owing to the sudden spell of a very cold weather, especially, in the eastern border districts a large numbers of wolves are ravaging the country. Peasants and cattle have been repeatedly attacked. There have been six deaths in the Vilna District and two men engaged in smuggling from Lithuania have been completely devoured.—Reuter.

Afghan Army. There is no change in the situation in Afghanistan.—A. P.

KABUL NEWS FROM BRITAIN!

—:o:—

TROOPS HAD RETIRED

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Reuter learns that the British Government is in daily communication with the Legation at Kabul. Everyone at the Legation is well. The situation at Kabul is quieter and troops are [illegible]

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1929.

Please accept my very sincere and hearty congratulations not quite unaccompanied by sympathy that you have successfully survived the year 1928. But let it go.

• • •

The year 1929, my friend Kam informs me, is full of momentous issues and happenings which cannot but affect the future course of the word.

• • • •

Apart from the important fact that it will last for 365 days and the equally important fact that one of these days will be your birthday, the year contains other significant incidents like the sun deciding again to rise daily in the East and set in the West, epoch-making conferences throughout the world, some crises on the stock exchanges and elsewhere, etc.

• • • •

All this will have an important reaction on the world and we had better be ready in advance. In view of this fact and also because of the confusion in which we all are as to "what next", I offer to the following some suggestions on which to base their New Year resolutions:—

• • • •

(1) The Prime Minister: Give us peace in our time? Oh Lord!
(2) The Viceroy: To consider carefully and sympathetically.....
(3) The Congress: To await the end of 1929.
(4) The Convention: To assemble again.
(5) Pandit Motilalji: To ride two horses and write a third report.
(6) Doctor Ansari: To revise the prescription and increase the dose.
(7) Jawahar: To continue going strong.
(8) Subash Babu: To remain G. O. C.
(9) Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar: To get out of the hole.
(10) His Highness the Aga Khan: To train Cheval Blanc for the Derby and Delhi Khan for the Royal Mascot.
(11) The Liberal Federation: To hold a session in December.
(12) Sir C. Setalvad: To agitate for—(subject to be decided later).
(13) Mr. M. A. Jinnah: See "Muslim League."
(14) Muslim League: See "Mr. M. A. Jinnah."
(15) Doctor Moonje: To sit tight.
(16) Hindu Mahasabha: To remain.
(17) The Indian National Herald: To oppose everything.
(18) The Times of India: To see Red.
(19) The Evening News: To shriek louder.
(20) Chronicle "Kam": To go to the Himalayas.
(21) The Editor:.....(Subject disallowed).
(22) Night Sub.: To buy a pistol.
(23) Printer: To fight the devil.
(24) Self: To change places with the Editor.
(25) The World in General: Not to be silly.
(26) Yourself: See above.
(27) Mr. B. F. Bharucha: To accept my apologies.

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 3 Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 31.

Although conditions this morning have been this morning a fairly steady character there is very little fresh news of importance to record. What business has been put to is believed mostly in the nature of bevelling up before New Year's Day. There was little disposition to do fresh business. A fair amount of coverings was noticeable after the opening of market to-day. Prices opened one point rise and on initial rise of 5 points was recorded under short covering. This improvement was however lost afterwards on long liquidation. During the afternoon the market was dull and featureless and closed at a decline 3 points.

Prices fluctuations in January.

Opening	20 20—01	
	20 25	plus 04
	20 20—01	
Closing	20 18—03	

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	Dec. 31.
Previous Closing Rate	20.21
To-day's Opening Rate	20.20
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.18
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 31.
Liverpool market closed.	

SIGNORINA MUSSOLINI RIDES AN ELEPHANT

—:o:—

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 31.

Signorina Mussolini and party arrived at Trivandrum yesterday morning as guests of the Maharani Regent and were given a hearty reception by the ladies of Trivandrum led by the Dewan's sister Miss Watts at the State Guest House. Two richly caparisoned elephants were shown to the Signorina who had a joy ride on one of them. Later the Signorina visited the Maharani and her consort and Dewan Mr. Watts. The party left after dinner for Madras at 9-45 p.m. carrying away pleasant impressions of their visit to Trivandrum.—A. P.

HINDI CHRISTI PUNCHANG

—:o:—

This Marathi Almanack for the year 1929 is published by Lazarus and Co., Byculla, Bombay, and edited by Mr. D. N. Tilak. As usual it contains about twenty entertaining little stories by Mr. N. V. Tilak, each with a moral that rarely fails to go home. The Almanack indicates the days according to the Christian, Hindu and Muslim calendars and contains some important astronomical details. It is elegantly got up and priced eight annas.

STEAMER COMPLETELY BURNT IN DRY DOCK

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Marseilles.—Paul-Lecat, one of the best-known passenger steamers on Messageries Maritimes Line's Far Eastern Service, has been completely burned out by fire which lasted all day. All internal fittings have been destroyed and only the shell of the plating and frames have been saved. She was in drydock, being overhauled, when the fire occurred, the cause of which is not known.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1929.

A DEPRESSING SPEECH.

—:o:—

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, referring to the work of the Nehru Committee in his presidential address at the Liberal Federation at Allahabad, expressed the following admirable sentiment: "If the political evolution of India is to be on satisfactory and stable lines, it is essential that conflicts between different parties and communities should as far as possible be eliminated and all disruptive tendencies and forces should be got rid of and a common national ideal should be created. It is only solidarity of Indian opinion that would tell." Sir Chimanlal also justly praised the good work done by the Liberal delegates like Dr. Sapru and Mr. Chintamani at the All-Parties' Conference. The Conference has shown how even widely divergent parties can co-operate harmoniously, if they mean to, without in any way compromising their respective principles and policies. If the Liberal Federation were held at Calcutta, its leaders could have continued to co-operate with the National Convention and would have been in closer touch with the leaders of other parties and with those vital realities of public life which the Liberals ever wish to face and study. We miss the Liberals at Calcutta, the venue of the Congress, all the more because we are forcibly reminded by Sir Chimanlal of their unfortunate secession from the Congress. Nor are his references to some Congress leaders calculated to help that rapprochement between parties which he pleads for in the lines quoted above and which the Convention has to an appreciable extent made possible. After stating, almost at the very outset, how the Liberals showed "the courage to separate from the Congress, Sir Chimanlal says: "The task of the politicians who violently declaim against the existing order of things and promise to the people the attainment of Swaraj within three, six or twelve months is easy. The task of those who face realities and want to make progress on solid foundations and have therefore sometimes to counsel patience is necessarily not very popular. Those who want to keep their hold on the uninformed populace by making glib promises and by spectacular fireworks are compelled of necessity to go further and further. That is how some of the Congress politicians have got pushed further and further into Non-Co-operation, civil disobedience, direct action, non-payment of taxes, independence, socialism and communism." Sir Chimanlal would have done well to say which other country in the world has been more patient or won freedom with none of the weapons he ridicules. Most of these weapons, though potent, are non-violent, but no country has so far won freedom without more or less of violence. As for patience, India has been so long and so excessively patient that Mahatma Gandhi, the very embodiment of patience and non-violence, feels constrained to say in his message to us for our Congress special number: "Our patience is proverbial. Let it not be said by the future generations it was the patience of the coward."

Sir Chimanlal is on fairly firm ground when, referring to India's goal, he says: "What is needed is the transference of political power and responsibility from the people of England to the people of India, and the essential object will be fully served by India becoming one of the self-governing Dominions. Dominion Status meets all national aspirations and carries with it the protection, safety and all other advantages of partnership in the most powerful Empire in the world." But there are many who think that it is not safe for three hundred millions to rely for all times for their protection and safety on an Empire which may have the strength of a giant, but which may continue to use it as a giant against an over-confiding partner. Many, therefore, wish to provide for all contingencies and aspire, as so many other countries have done, to the ultimate goal of independence. And they need not be derided by those who make Dominion Status their "first and last step." "Curiously enough", says Sir Chimanlal, "some of those who declare Independence as their goal are prepared to join in the demand for Dominion Status with the reservation that thereby their liberty of action in working for complete Independence is not restricted and in the hope that the attainment of Dominion Status will make it more easy for them to attain Independence." There is nothing to be surprised at in this attitude. It is no more illogical than the attitude of those who make Dominion Status their goal, but would readily accept something far short of it and use it for all it is worth to reach the final goal, an attitude which Sir Chimanlal is about the last person to scoff at. Finally, says Sir Chimanlal: "Those who reaffirm Independence as their goal and threaten non-payment of taxes cannot be honest believers in Dominion Status." This is evidently a reference to Mahatmaji's resolution in the Congress. Responsible leaders may doubt the propriety of others' policy, but should never doubt the honesty of their beliefs.

We are certain that the Nehru Report will be adopted 'in toto' by the Liberal Federation without any qualification or reservation. We feel, therefore, that some of Sir Chimanlal's views on the Indian Constitution may strike many Liberal delegates as being somewhat archaic. While the whole National Convention demands full Dominion Status immediately, Sir Chimanlal naively suggests that the time has come for "the introduction of dyarchy" in the Central Government and that it is "desirable for some time to keep *at least* foreign and political relations and the Army as reserved subjects. (Italics ours.) He also suggests Second Chambers for the provinces in order to make room for "men of ripe and sound experience. This is hardly convincing, for the proposed Constitution provides ample opportunities for men of ripe and sound experience to be elected to the popular Chambers if they only make an effort. Sir Chimanlal also opposes the extension of the franchise to the masses "with no stake." We cannot help saying that it is an unfair interpretation of the term "stake" to say that the masses who toil for the classes have no stake whatsoever in the country. However, if the franchise is not given to the masses, they will take it. And it is good for Liberals, Progressives and all those who appreciate peace and full representative Government to recognise this hard fact.

UNIFICATION OF CHINA.

—:o:—

With the hoisting of the Nationalist Flag in Makden, the capital of Manchuria, China's unification is now complete. Cut and dismembered into many unnatural parts, bleeding from the resultant wounds continuously for long years; suffering almost untold agonies; the intensity of the relief from pain that this unification has brought can better be imagined than described. Well may China's Foreign Minister call it "the most significant move in recent political developments in the Far East." As the "Nation and Athenaeum" says, the old policy of the Great Powers of "seizing Chinese territory, establishing bases upon Chinese soil and sending punitive expeditions against the Chinese capital" is "dead for ever." And so are the resulting rivalries among Big Powers regarding territorial spheres of influence. They died some time ago. Manchuria has now buried them too deep to be disinterred again. Thus the move has contributed not only to the national well-being of China but also, to some extent, to the international well-being of the world. Doctor Wang refers to the "uncalled-for external interferences" which delayed the unification. If Baron Tanaka had his way, Japan would still be the virtual master of Manchuria. But let it be said to the credit of Japanese public opinion that, influenced by the effects of the economic boycott by the Chinese, it rallied again to the comparatively conciliatory policy of Baron Shidehara and compelled Baron Tanaka to revise his attitude. The surrender of so-called rights by other Powers has completed the change although not without some struggle between Tanaka's conservatism and his realisation of facts. He is to be admired for his good sense and Chinese Nationalism is to be congratulated on being responsible for inducing wisdom and far-sightedness not only into Baron Tanaka but also into the notoriously foolish statesmen of many another country. We do not subscribe to the view that India should not offer her felicitations to China. We doubt if the present rulers of China are under the influence of any foreign Power and we certainly cannot believe that the Chinese people is still the slave of an autocratic War Lord. The Constitution that was promulgated some time ago proves the democratic tendencies of her present rulers. True that Chiang Kai Shek belongs to the landlord class, true also that many Chinese were killed during the struggle between the Nationalists and Communists with a ruthlessness that is deplorable and sickening in the extreme. But to conclude from this that the China of to-day is, in point of freedom, the same as the China of a few years since is, we fear, to ignore the facts of the situation. Chinese Nationalism had to fight its battle not on one front but on many. It had to fight the Chinese war-lords, it had to fight all the Big Powers separately and it had to fight them collectively. It had nothing to fall back upon except the financial support of its own bourgeois class and the indirect help which it could get by isolating, if possible, the Governments of the Big Powers from the public opinion of their countries. This it could only do, as it actually did, by a policy of economic moderation and by refusing to accept communism. Indeed, more than two years ago, M. Litvinoff had himself said in an interview with Mr. Brailsford of the "New Leader" that it would not do for the Nationalists to antagonise the land-owning class which was the main source of their strength. The Nationalists realised that the time for any departure from the present economic basis of society was, at least, not yet. They therefore opposed the impatient elements. The extremity of the measures that they adopted was reprehensible. They must be condemned for it, but in the matter of democracy they must not be judged on their past record. The present shows that they have got democratic inclinations, the future alone can prove whether or no they act according to their professions. Meanwhile, the Congress Subjects Committee did well to congratulate China on coming into her own and freeing herself from foreign control.

WHAT AILS INDIA?

—:o:—

FREE INDIA, ENGLAND'S BEST FRIEND

(By HEMENDRA K. RAKHIT, Editor, Hindustanee Student).

I think you have often heard the statement that India is not a Nation but a continent. Within its boundaries it has multiform culture, religion, race and language. But if India is a continent yet the people of India are more united culturally, spiritually and racially, and have more understanding between them than one discovers in the continent of Europe. In spite of differences India is one great unit, while Europe is not.

A STUDY AND A PROBLEM.

India is an old country. As such she is at once a study and a problem. The problems that are vexing India to-day have their roots in the past, in our history. But there is one problem that is deeper than any other, perhaps the cause of most of the other problems. It is the economic condition of India. Much of our social, religious and political ills can be traced to this economic ailment of India.

I will, however, make a few remarks on some phases of Indian problems that are passed on to the public as of great importance and, consequently, debar India from becoming a great independent nation. Take the case of language. India is supposed to have over 200 dialects. Yet the fact of the matter is that over 70 per cent. of the people of India do not use more than six of these. Further, one must not forget that language is but a vehicle to express our thoughts and ideas. In America, North and South, although speaking the same language, had to fight a civil war. It is when thoughts and ideals conflict that there is war. India has several languages. Yet they have the same history, tradition and culture behind them. The deeper aspirations and ideals of the whole of India are similarly expressed and moulded in spite of and through these different languages.

THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM.

The two greatest religious bodies in India in point of numbers are the Hindus and Mohammedans: they represent 70 and 22 per cent. of her people respectively. And though the Mohammedans were the complete political masters of India for over a period of eight hundred years they did not force their religion on the Hindus as was done by their co-religionists in Northern Africa, Sicily, Eastern Europe, Turkey, Persia, Turkistan, etc. That great spirit of tolerance, the keynote of India's spiritual liberalism, touched the invaders. Consequently, religious wars are conspicuously absent during the long periods of India's history. The so-called Hindu-Mohammedan riots of to-day are really due to social and economic reasons. That these riots, so rare, are really insignificant, though trumpetted forth by interested persons as of great significance, can be judged from the single fact that most of these disturbances occur only in cities. And only about 9 per cent of the people of India live in cities. On the other hand, one wonders at the evergrowing tendencies in the history of India to assimilate whatever is best in other cultures, so that to-day India has one music (there is no such thing as Hindu music or Mohammedan music) and a graceful union of Hindu-Mohammedan art and architecture, wherever they meet.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FIRST.

And to discuss Social ills—untouchability, purdah system, child marriage, lack of sanitation, poor education, before discussing the economic situation of the country is to attempt to reach one's goal by putting the cart before the horse. India will never be able to solve her social problems until and unless the economic condition of the country is on a sound basis and her people have enough bread to eat. Let us turn to the economic side of the question.

There is a wrong impression in the West that India is for ever given to thinking of the other world, casting a sinister glance on all things mundane. This is a dangerous misconception. Can you forget that India was discovered by the Europeans because of her material prosperity? Religion and Philosophy of India did not bring Europe to her door. It was her commerce, her manufactures, her skill in building, manufacturing, designing the things of daily earthly life that led Europe to discover India. And yet the whole evolution of Indian history is being treated in terms of philosophy and religion alone. It would be as absurd for me to write a history of Europe on the basis of theological literature alone. What would raise a smile if applied to Europe, passes as history in India's case.

FACTS OF HISTORY.

The fact is that until 1815 India was one of the foremost industrial countries in the world. To be sure, her industry was based on the system of cottage industry. Nations of Europe were forced to levy high tariff duties to bar Indian goods from their shores. Yet the excellence of India's ship-building industry was so great that even the British Admiralty placed orders for its battleships with the Indian shipbuilders of Bombay, as late as 1813. India was rich. But to-day she is the poorest country in the world. No less than 40 million of her people, almost equal to the total population of England, do not know what is one full meal a day. What are the reasons for this dreadful situation?

I have stated before that India's industrial greatness was based on the cottage-industry system. But with the coming of new technique of mass production and factory system almost overnight the artisans of India—about 50 millions of them—lost their trade. They were unable to compete with machine-made cheap products.

NO INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

As India failed to bring about the Industrial Revolution she had to suffer the consequence. Losing their trade, this vast block of humanity fell back on agriculture as the only remaining source of earning livelihood. Skilled artisans became unskilled agricultural laborers, dividing the land into small sections and thereby reducing the productivity of the soil itself. The result: Agriculture from now on became the only source of national income.

Now we must remember that agriculture is the poorest of businesses all the world over. Only 25 per cent. of the national income of the United States comes from agriculture. You can now readily understand why India is poor and must so remain as long as she does not develop her industry and lives on agriculture alone.

ENGLISH DOMINATION.

The second real cause of India's poverty lies in the fact that because of the conflict of economic interests between England and India, and as India is completely under political domination of England, we cannot, as long as this relationship lasts, humanly expect England to allow India to be industrialized. That would mean for England the spoiling of a great market for manufactured goods. India must ever remain the producers of raw materials.

The tendency of nations like China, Siam, Turkey, and Persia, now completely free from outside political and economic dominations, is towards industrialization. These nations are free to introduce the technique of factory system and mass production. But India is not. Her political and economic subservience to Great Britain stands in the way.

CONFLICT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

Let me make clear that the economic interests of the two countries are at loggerheads. The "Morning Post", an influential paper among the ruling classes, has in 1924, this to say:—

"We have a direct concern in India because it is one of the largest markets of the world. We went there as traders, and despite all the fine talk of our moderns that is still the basis of our dominion."

And no other person than Lord Curzon publicly stated that the industrial policy of India during the last 30 or 40 years has been shaped far more in Manchester than in Calcutta. It was only about two years ago that Sir William Joynson-Hicks, one of the most influential members of the Baldwin Cabinet to-day, corroborated the above statements in a missionary meeting held in London, when he said:

"We did not conquer India for the benefit of the Indians. I know it is said in the missionary field that we conquered India to save India. We conquered India as the outlet for our commerce. We conquered her by the sword and by the sword we shall hold her."

Now, we admire this kind of talk. We like it. For it is sincere. It boldly states the truth: India is being held under subjection for the economic benefit of England. Under these circumstances, can a dependent India industrialise itself and chase out the poverty of her millions?

INDIA'S GRAEATEST NEED.

The task is as great as it is hazardous. Yet, the rising industrialists of India are surmounting these obstacles and engaged in building up an industrial India. The checquered but successful development of Cotton and Steel and Iron mills of India are cases in point. The greatest need of India to-day are its economic needs. In one sense the future of India depends on dollars and cents. For the poverty of India has seriously affected the Indian society and its educational institutions.

Take the case of 'Education'. It is neither compulsory nor free. The Government of India pleads poverty, even though it does not hesitate to spend nearly 60 per cent of India's total revenue on Military to guard India against her friends! The whole of British India with over 220 million people spends on education only about one-half of what the single state of New York spends on her million citizens.

NEGLECT OF EDUCATION.

India is a country where the system of education does not fit in with the culture of the nation—an untenable situation in any country. Yet this has been going on for over one hundred and fifty years. If you study the curricula of the Indian Universities you will find numbers of courses given on 'Theory of Rent' or 'Theory of Interest' but you will notice the absence of such practical subjects as Railroad Finance Banking, etc. As a result of this type of education, India has become a country

(Continued on page 5)

GANDHIJI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

...s Bose Moves Amendment.

...H HOUR SURPRISE ... S. IYENGAR

...ame of the Masses!

...HE NEHRU REPORT ... NIMBKAR

—:o:—

...day in the Congress was moved by Mahatma Gan... ...ously arranged, was seconded by Mr. Srinivasa ...

...he main amendment to the resolution stating the ...ion of the Madras Congress declaring complete In... ...Indian people and is of opinion that there can be no ...connection is severed; and that Congress accepts ...Nehru Committee as agreed to by the Lucknow All... ...ment of the communal differences.

...d yet another amendment asking for the rejection of ...petuated British domination and the exploitation of ...

...on which took place very late (1 a.m.) resulted in ...lost and Gandhiji's resolution carried.

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for emancipation from the grip of Western Imperialism which is, in the opinion of the Congress, a great menace to India's struggle for freedom.

(3) This Congress welcomes the second World Congress of the League against Imperialism to be held next year and authorises the Working Committee to appoint a representative on behalf of the Congress.

WAR DANGER RESOLUTION.

Dr. Ansari moved:—

"This Congress reiterates the War Danger Resolution of Madras sessions of Congress and wishes to declare that the present Government of India in no way represents the people of India and their policy has been traditionally guided by the consideration of holding India under subjection and not of protecting her frontiers. The people of India have no quarrel with the neighbouring States or other Nations of the world and they will not permit themselves to be exploited by England to further her Imperialist aims."

He said they all knew that the Indian Army which was kept in India for the protecting India from foreign menace was really an army of occupation. That army was used in time and out of time for suppressing the liberties of the people of India. He informed that on the frontiers of India a vast army had been concentrated on the pretext of preventing any invasion from Afghanistan. They had no qurrrel with Afghanistan and on their behalf we said they had great sympathy and admiration for the people of Afghanistan and it would be fair that they should use every legitimate means in their power to prevent England from allowing the army for suppressing the liberty of another nation, especially a nation which was their neighbour.

NO QUARREL WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

They had similarly no quarrel with Soviet Russia. They all knew how preparations were being made at any suitable moment to crush the liberty of that nation. It was only fair and proper that they should not allow themselves to be dealt at imperialistic hands who wanted to conquer other nations.

Dr. Ansari referred to the campaign that the Government intended to start throughout India and he sounded a note of warning that they were not going to allow those forces which the Government had concentrated to be used against their neighbouring States for Imperialistic purposes and that they should be ready to fight against that repression which was sure to come and which had already been started in the Punjab.

NO ENEMY EXCEPT BRITAIN.

Dr. Kitchlew supporting said they would have to organise themselves to prepare for the coming battle. They had no quarrel with any nations of the world barring the British Government. They were there to solemnly declare and to send a message to the people of Kabul and Russia and other countries that they wanted to live on friendly terms with them. If Russia and Afghanistan attacked India then Indians would as one man demend themselves. Punjab was ready to accept the challenge thrown against in the form of repression that had commenced.

Sardar Sardul Singh said it was a most mischievous lie on the face of the earth to say that Afghans would invade India if the British cleared off

"The Afghans were our neighbours with very friendly relations towards Indians. To-day or to-morrow we will have to fly the flag of independence. We must declare that we will crush Imperialism of Europe and revise the past glory of Asia by releasing it from clutches of Imperialist countries."

The resolution for boycott of British and all foreign cloth and British goods in particular was moved by Mr. Viswanatham (Andhra) who declared there was no thought of violence involved. He advised the Congress not to view it as a matter of love or hate but purely as business proposition.

Mr. Rajkumar Chakravarty was reading carefully prepared speech in support of the resolution when Gandhiji entered amid enthusiastic cheers.

The resolution was declared carried by a majority.

VALLABHBHAI CONGRATULATED.

Great enthusiasm was exhibited by the audience when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the Chair put and declared carried the resolution congratulating Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the people of Bardoli on the great success achieved in Bardoli campaign.

In response to the demand from the audience Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel advanced to the rostrum and while acknowledging the congratulations urged them to follow the people of Bardoli in redress of their grievances.

The resolution imposing ban on Levees was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Govindas, a Swarajist Member of the Council of State, which runs: "This Congress is of opinion that it is contrary to the spirit of National struggle for freedom and derogatory to the Nation's dignity for Congressmen to participate in any way in functions meant to consolidate foreign rule and do honour to alien rulers of India and their officials. The Congress, therefore reiterates its advice to people in general and to Congressmen in particular that they should abstain from attending Government Levees, Durbars and all other official and non-official functions held by the Government officials or in their honour."

Mr. S. K. Basu seconded the resolution which was carried.

GANDHIJI MOVES MAIN RESOLUTION

The central resolutions of the Congress was moved by Mahatma Gandhi

MR. S. IYENGAR.

Who says he has been left in a hole.

in a brief Hindi speech. There was some confusion among the audience not only because Gandhiji's voice was low and could not reach far beyond the rostrum but also because loud speakers failed.

Shouts of "Can't hear one syllable" were raised to which Gandhiji replied: "I have not said anything material for you to hear."

Speaking in Hindi he said if he had found a better remedy than the Nehru Report he would not have moved this resolution. The Congress must cast its vote carefully without any consideration of person.

MR. IYENGAR'S APPEAL

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar whose name appeared on the agenda as the seconder, seconded the resolution. He said it was the best cure to solve the communal and political problems of the country. It had the maximum support behind it. The resolution gave full liberty to work for complete independence. Some young men did not agree with the resolution but he appealed to them to use their forces for achieving united stand against the common enemy. "Our forces should be centralised on one subject namely getting our demands laid in the Nehru Report accepted." If Government failed to yield to

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR IN A HOLE

—:o:—

POOR CONSOLATION FROM SOLITARY SUPPORTER

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS AT INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE MEETING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Interesting details are available of the proceedings of the Independence League which to-day decided by an overwhelming majority to send a deputation to Gandhiji for the reconsideration of the central resolution and failing in this to support Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's amendment dissociating from any form of Dominion constitution.

Mr. Sambamurthi (Andhra) moved that the League as a body would be bound to vote against the compromise resolution in the Congress and to support Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's amendment. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru seconded the motion.

Doctor Pattabhi Seetharamayya strongly pleaded for honouring the compromise arrived at by mutual agreement. (A voice no mutual agreement).

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose said he had been all along opposed to the compromise resolution.

Mr. Satyamuthi said he was not responsible for the compromise resolution.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: I had consulted all the leading members of the League including Mr. Satyamurthi before agreeing to the compromise and now you are threatening to leave me alone. (Laughter).

Mr. Satyamurthi continuing said the country as a whole was not bound to follow any agreement between two persons (Gandhiji and Srinivasa Iyengar). He warned Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar that the time might come when Tamil Nadu which now obeyed him would revolt against him.

WHO PUT HIM IN THE HOLE?

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: But it was Tamil Nadu which put me in this hole.

Mr. Prakasa (Benares): They were in honour bound to stand by the compromise. They had assured their President as well as the Congress President that they were for the compromise and now they could not honourably get out of it. The only solution lay perhaps in allowing Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to support the compromise while allowing the other members to remain neutral. (Cries: Certainly not). Skies would not fall if the compromise resolution was allowed to go through.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, at this stage, repeated that he had agreed to the compromise after due consultation and it was not wise for them to throw all the responsibility on him.

Mr. Sarat Bose: I agree that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was not alone responsible.

ONE SUPPORTER AT LEAST.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: That is it. (Laughter). I am glad there is at least one who supports my position.

Mr. Sarat Bose suggested to Gandhiji that after considering all the aspects of the Compromise resolution the League was unable to support it. This course could be adopted when it was known that Gandhiji, too had accepted the Compromise motion only grudgingly.

A Mahratta member thought that if they had bungled so far they could also mend it now.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar retorted: Is this the Mahratta compromise? (Loud laughter).

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar summing up reiterated that he had done nothing without fully consulting those who were prominent among them. His conception of leadership was not autocratic. He was right through against the Compromise resolution, but after consulting his friends he agreed to it. He learnt that there were constitutional objections to reopen the discussion on the agreed resolution.

A member asked: Will to-day's decision of ours here be binding on us all?

BINDING ON THOSE WHO FEEL BOUND.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: It will be binding on those who feel bound.

Before voting on Mr. Sambamurthi's motion took place the League gave Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Kiran Shankar Roy and Jamnadas Mehta freedom to vote.

Mr. Sambamurthi's motion was carried by 89 votes. Only five members voted for Sri Prakas' suggestion to remain neutral. There was a good deal of discussion regarding the programme of work to be moved in the Congress in case Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's amendment was carried and responsibility of running the Congress fell on their shoulder. By a majority of the meeting agreed to support in outline the proposition tabled by Mr. Satyamurthi and adopted by the Independence League at the last Delhi meeting. Here a member suggested that the boycott of legislatures also should be included. The meeting did not record any decision.—A.P. Special.

MR. SUBAS BOSE'S AMENDMENT LOST

(From Our Correspondent.)

3 a.m. CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Mr. Subas Bose's amendment to Gandhiji's resolution was declared lost by an overwhelming majority, 973 voted for while 1350 voted against him.

The voting finished late at 1 a.m.

"ALL PARTIES" MUSLIM CONFERENCE

"The Gardener who Sowed Seed of Communal Electorates"

MAULVI YAKUB'S "COMPLIMENT" TO AGA KHAN

—:o:—

Ali Brothers Miss Train to Reach Delhi

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The Muslim All-Parties' Conference opened this afternoon in its pandal, erected on the maidan and with the famous Juma Masjid in front and King Shahjahan's Fort on back. More than 600 persons invited as delegates had responded and were present at the Conference. Prominent among those present were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir A. K. Ghuznavi and Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy, Sir Zulfikarali Khan, Sir Muhammed Shafi, Sir Muhammed Iqbal, Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Nawab Muhammed Yusuf, Mr. Mohammed Ismail, Mr. Shafi Daudi, Syed Raza Ali, Sardar Sultan Ahmed of Gwalior, Dr. Ziauddin, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulvi Muhammed Yakub, and Chaudhri Zafarullah.

It was learnt that the majority of the Muslim members of the Assembly, the Council of State, Punjab and U. P. Councils were present while a number of Muslim members from provinces of C. P., Bengal, Bombay and Assam were also present. On the back of the dais was Purdah provision made for ladies who had come to attend the Conference outside the gate of the pandal local volunteers were drawn up.

His Highness Aga Khan was given a rousing reception. He was received by Hakim Jamial Khan (son of late Hakim Ajmal Khan) in his capacity as Chairman, Reception Committee.

AN EDITOR ON WAR PATH.

The proceedings commenced with the Imam of Juma Masjid reciting from the Koran, all standing. Various parties had been just before the commencement of the session engaged in distributing their literature, one of them was distributing Sir Abdur Rahim's address to the Bengal All-Parties' Conference and another supplement to the "Aligarh Mail" wherein the Editor of the paper reminds the Muslims that their existence was threatened by the machinations of those who were their slaves only two centuries back.

MR. FAZAL SPEAKS.

Hakim Jamail Khan's welcome address as Chairman, Reception Committee was read after which Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Conference made a comprehensive statement on behalf of the conveners. Answering criticisms of A. I. Muslim League, Calcutta and maintaining the representatative character of the Conference. He said, "The conveners of the Conference deliberately decided not to frame any definite proposals with regard to the Nehru Report to be placed before the Conference for consideration. As you are aware widely different views are held by important sections of the Muslim community in regard to this report. The conveners did not desire take any partisan view by committing themselvse to any definite line of action. Their earnest desire is that all Muslim representatives should meet to examine problem from all its aspects and by free and frank exchange of views to declare in clear terms opinion held by the Muslim community as regards the future constitution of this country. The Jinnah League not only refused our invitation but has questioned its representative character. (Shame, shame). I leave it for you to judge their claim in light of their recent discussion at Calcutta."

Let me assure my Hindu friends that the Muslims are not a whit less keen for self-government for their common Motherland than the former. (Applause.) Muslims only desire and rightly desire that in the future Government of India their legitimate interests shall be adequately and unequivocaly safeguarded. (Hear, hear.)

CALL OF COMMUNITY!

Mr. Shafee Daudi proposed H. H. the Aga Khan to the chair. He questioned the attitude adopted towards this Conference by the Muslim supporters of the Nehru Report who had declared that it had been called at Government instigation and that the Aga Khan was also to preside at Government instigation. (Shame, shame.) He said the fact was that Mr. Jinnah having failed last February and March retired from the field and the Muslim League also kept aloof from the proceedings of the All-Party Conference. The Khilafatists did their best at Lucknow but failed. Last Simla session he saw the attempts of Pandit Motilal to get various parties the Committee to his report and he scented danger to his community in that course. The League being silent he felt with others that time had come to unite all Muslims in this Conference. How could then the Conference be stated to have been called at the instigation of the Government. It was shameful on their part to make this allegation as it had been mentioned to the speaker by one at Calcutta, who had been accustomed to the comforts of the chair and had never known misery of a public worker's life.

WHO SOWED THE SEED OF ——

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly and President of the last year's All-India Muslim League Calcutta, stated that the promoters of the Conference had been called toadies and "Government agents." He would like to know whether greater proof was needed of genuinely representative character of the Conference than that Mr. Shafi Dandi, for five years trusted lieutenant of Pandit Motilal and one who had suffered so much for Non-Co-operation had joined the Conference. (Applause.) He reminded that the deputation which waited on Lord Minto and brought about separate electorates was headed by the Aga Khan and it was most fortunate that now that question of separate electorate was being re-examined that they should have the services of the same gardener who first sowed the seed. (Applause.)

AGA KHAN TAKES THE CHAIR.

Sir Zulfikarali Khan, Mr. Mahmud Suhrawardy, and Mr. Abdulla Haroon supported and the Aga Khan was garlanded and took the chair.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah then read messages of symtathy including those from Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer, Syed Saddollah, Minister, Assam, and Sir Abdur Rahim who said he could not attend, but his views were summed up in his address to All-Parties' Muslim Conference in Bengal, Ali Brothers said they missed the train and were coming to-morrow.

The Aga Khan was cheered as he came up to rostrum to deliver presidential address the audience frequently applauded the address.

In the evening all delegates were to meet the Aga Khan at a tea party at the Maidens Hotel. The Conference meets on the afternoon to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS DEFINED

Convention Accepts Mr. Haji's Amendment

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

An interesting situation arose this morning when the National Convention resumed discussion on the communal part of the Nehru Committee's Report. The attendance was very thin, there being only about two hundred. The Special Committee appointed a few days ago to discuss the question did not assent to the Bengal Hindus' dewand for reservation of seats in the Legislatures.

RESERVATION FOR HINDUS

Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee, however, moved that seats for Hindus in Bengal should be reserved on the population basis. He held that according to the Nehru Committees recommendations the Bengal Council would consist of 465 members and on pure population basis Muslims would be able to obtain 255 and Hindus would be able to send 210. But as the population of the districts varied, unless seats were reserved for Hindus they would not be able to send in more than 150.

Thus the Mahomedans would get sixty more than their due share and Hindus sixty less which meant 120 seats more in favour of Mahomedans. The Hindus of Bengal would not have cared for having seats reserved for themselves if communal representation was completely abolished and if Mahomedans had given up asking for reservation of seats in certain provinces. But the Nehru Report acknowledged the principle of communal representation and kept alive the feeling of bitterness and suspicion. If the Nehru Report recommended reservation of seats for minorities in certain provinces more than their share, then indeed the case of Hindus for reservation became overwhelming in importance, because Hindus were in a minority in several districts of East and North Bengal and even in certain districts of West Bengal. He mentioned as instances the districts of Mymensing and Bogra.

Mr. N. Sen Gupta who comes from Mymensingh opposed the amendment. He agreed that feeling among the Hindus there was strong in view of the fact that they had been swept by Mussulmans in the elections to the District Boards. But it must not be forgotten that in the same district Hindus swept the Board. They being so it should not be regarded as a calamity that because Mahomedans at the last elections came in very huge numbers, therefore, they should seek reservation of seats in the Legislatures a principle which ran counter to the progress of nationalism.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

President, Doctor Ansari, put Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee's amendent to vote and found that a majority was in favour of it. Before declaring the result Doctor Ansari appealed to the House to realise the serious consequences of carrying motions destroying the Convention itself. By passing this amendment they would be declaring to the world that it was only people holding one set of views predominated at the Convention and carried whatever they liked. He appealed to their sense of patriotism not to be carried away by such considerations. He was prepared to take votes again and declare the result, but he appealed to them to think over again. Mr. Jitemoralal Banerjee appreciated the remarks of the President and said he fully realised the consequences, but he brought the motion as a protest against a certain Gentlewan posing to speak at the Lucknow Conference in the name of Bengal and giving assurance that Bengal Hindus did not want reservation. He, therefore, suggested the matter be left over and no votes be taken at this stage. Doctor Ansari ordered the amendment to stand over.

"CITIZENSHIP" DEFINED.

The President then announced that the Committee which had been appointed by the Convention to go into the question of the definition of "citizenship" had made its report recommeding that classes (A), (D) and (B) should remain as they are given in the supplementary report and that the following words be added to clause (C) at end "or who fulfils the conditions of citizenship provided in this constitution" Mr. Haji did not agree with this recommendation and in a note of dissent suggested the addition of the following words to the clause (C) "and fulfils the conditions prescribed by Parliament when it was established and should not be fettered, but should be free to act as it wanted in this matter." He said in no dominion had the rights of citizenship been guaranteed. We must reserve this right so that we may be able to retaliate if it is necessary against those parts of the Empire where discrimination was made against Indians, as in South Africa. If these rights were given to foreigners they would dowinate over Indians economcally and still dirtate the policy of India as often a rich man can do.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar was in entire symphy with what Mr. Haji and commended its acceptance to the House. The amendment of Mr. Haji was carried and the majority recommendation was lost.

Mr. Lalchand Jagatiani moved an amendment to section 4 clause (A) to provide that script for India should be in Roman characters because he thought this device of having Hindi and Urdu as languages and script in Roman characers would militate against the communal spirit and bring about harmony. The amendment was, however, not accepted by the House. There were a number of amendments tabled to the same clause by about half a dozen delegates, but as they were not present the amendments lapsel.

Dr. Kitchlew was defeated in his attempt to lay down that both Nagri and Urdu should be the character of Hindustham language for the Commonwealth, where the Nehru Report had mentioned that the language of the Commonwealth may be written either in Nagri or in Urdu.

Dr. Ansari repiying to the delegate said the Nehru Committee meant that it should be both and not either.

POWERS OF INTERFERENCE.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar moved the amendment vesting in the Central Government and Parliament power to interfere not only in cases of great emergency and in matters of controversies between Provinces or between a Province and the Indian States, but also to give protection to minorities and special classes. He emphasised that his object was not to promote communal difference, but to give surer effect to what the Nehru Committee itself stated in page 29 when it said that the object of the communal settlement was not to give Dominion to one community over another, but to prevent harassment and exploitation of any individual or group by another. He himself was a signatory to the enlarged Report, but he could not help pointing out that, while the recommendations suggested in this respect were in one form, the Constitution drafted did not quite cover the object.

At Dr. Ansari's suggestion further discussion was postponed in order to enable the other members of the Nehru Committee to participate in it. Pundit Malaviya agreed to this course.

COMMUNAL SOLUTION.

Regarding the communal solution, Mr. Daulat Khan sponsored an amendment tabled by Mr. Mahomed Siddiq to the effect that there should be no joint mixed electorates, but only separate electorates. He instanced the case of the elections of the Hindu candidates in joint mixed electorates to the disadvantage of the Mahomedans and referred to Mr. Asaf Ali's defeat in Delhi. Dr. Kitchlew in an impressive speech opposed the motion remarking separate electorates had been a curse to the country. The amendment was lost there being none to vote for it besides the mover.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

The amendment tabled by Haji Abdullah Haroon was moved by Mr. Daulat Ahmed in the absence of the former for the reservation of seats in excess of their population for the Muslims in provinces wherever they were in a minority.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in opposing said that the past experience had shown that the reservation of seats was detrimental to the national cause and did no good to the Muslims either. They must not consider questions from views communal because they were out to establish Swaraj which was the means to the establishment of a new social order based on justice.

After some more discussion the President adjourned the Convention till nine to-morrow morning.—A. P. Special.

MUSLIMS MUST RECONSIDER THE SITUATION

MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWED

The position of the various communities 'visa vis' the Nehru Committee's recommendations as it emerges from the discussions at several conferences held during the week has been analytically set forth in a special interview which Mr. Jinnah gave to the Associated Press representative before leaving for Bombay. He said the Muslim delegates when they went to the Convention were faced with the situation that the Nehru Report was adopted by the Congress Committee for one year only. At the end of 1929, if the Nehru Constitution was not an established British Government, the Congress was pledged to civil disobedience, non-payment of taxes campaign and further before the expiration of the year a section of the Congress pledged to independence was free in name of the Congress to adopt such methods, take such action as they consider necessary for their ideal of independence.

The Hindu Mahasabha gave an ultimatum if one word is changed in the Nehru proposal re: Hindu-Muslim question they will completely withdraw their support to the Nehru Report, the Sikh League and their representatives had already declined to accept the Nehru Report, the Liberal Federation representatives took up an attitude of benevolent neutrality with regard to Hindu-Muslim question. In these circumstance what I consider most reasonable modification suggested by the All-India Muslim League delegates before the League could be called upon to accept the Nehru Report when placed before the Convention of the Muslim delegates were bodily rejected.

The fate of the Nehru Report was sealed by the speech of Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the Convention it is obvious even these five principal organisations of the country are not in any rate at present in agreement. This raises very serious situation in the country. Muslims, as a body, must reconsider their position. I need not say there is very strong opposition to the Nehru Report among certain section of Mussalmas who stand for the principle of separate electorates. It was, therefore, thought taking all these matters into consideration the Muslim League session must be adjourned so that we have further time to define our policy with regard to the problem that we have been tackling for a considerable time and which is not easy of solution. These are the reasons why the session of the League adjourned and we hope to meet before the end of May again.—A. P. Special.

ANOTHER EXPERT ON INDIA!

LABOURITE TO OPPOSE SIMON

SPEN VALLEY CONSTITUENCY

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Labourites of Spen Valley division have adopted Mr. H. H. Elvin, General Secretary of National Union of Clerks, as prospective candidate to oppose Sir John Simon. Mr. Elvin, who has spent eight years in India claims that he is specially qualified to speak on the work of Reforms Commission.—Reuter.

RUMOURS OF FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS

WILL M. POINCARE RESIGN?

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—Following the rumours of a political crisis an authoritative statement has been issued declaring that the slight differences in the Cabinet over the increase in Parliamentary salaries has given rise to rumours of an early resignation of the Poincare. The Premier has no intention of resiging. On the other hand, on tenth January, he will ask the chamber to begin a full dress debate on Government's general policy. It seems probable that members of the Cabinet will agree with M. Poincare and await the decision of Parliament, which should be favourable to Government.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF A FAVOURABLE SOLUTION

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Paris.—The prospects of a favourable solution of Ministerial differences have improved by the insertion of a provision in the bill increasing the Senators' and Deputies' salaries, rendering it illegal for the same person to perform Parliamentary functions and simultaneously to hold position on the directorate of certain companies. M. Poincare considers this provision indispensable counterpart to increases in salaries.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTERS IN CONCLAVE

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Paris.—The political situation was discussed at the meeting of the Ministers and Under-Secretaries in the Council. M. Poincare said that having thrice avoided asking for votes on account and established the Franc on a solid basis he felt he had accomplished the task he undertook when he formed the Cabinet on November 11th and proposed to resign. The Premier, however, deferred owing to his colleagues' arguments and opposition to it. Council then discussed future problems.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE REDUCED

TROOPS LEAVE FOR CHINA

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Shanghai.—The Second Suffolks have left for India and the First Nothamptonshire Regiment for Malta and a detachment of 150 for England on board the "Neuralia" which was played off by a band of United States Marines. The Shanghai Defence Force now numbers 3,000 compared with 1,788 on January 1st 1928.—Reuter.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

IRELAND BEATS FRANCE

LONDON, Dec. 31.

In the Rugby Football International between Ireland and France played to-day in Paris Ireland won by six points to nil.—Reuter.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE'S CONCILIATION PROTOCOL

PARAGUAY ANNOUNCES CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Washington.—The Paraguayan Legation has announced that Paraguay has accepted "in its main lines" the Pan-American Conference's conciliation protocol but would like to suggest slight modifications in the wording of it.—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND SIMON BOYCOTT

PERMIT TO DEFY GAGGING ORDERS

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSION

CONGRESSMEN TO BOYCOTT OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The resolution by Sirdar Sardul Singh opining that the internment of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha under regulation 1818 was unjust, unconstitutional and vindicative, was passed after two or three delegates expressing uncomplimentary remarks against Indian Princes as a whole.

The gentlemen from Kerala remarked if there was anything for which they should be grateful to the British Government, it was in respect of their attitude to the Indian Princess.

Mr. Sri Prakash said if he had power he would confiscate the properties of all these rulers. Babu Shyam Sunder Chakrabarti remarked, after the perusal of the literature regarding the persecution of the ex-Maharaja, that he was an example for other Princes to follow in the matter of independence, views for which he suffered.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON TROUPE.

The resolution was carried after certain modifications.

A heated discussion ensued on the resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the boycott of Simon Commission. On behalf of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee he moved the resolution congratulating the people on the success of the boycott and maintenance of discipline in spite of savage attacks of police at Lahore and Lucknow. It recommended social boycott of those who co-operated the Commission.

Mr. Sambamurthi, Andhra Delegate, moved an amendment which provoked a lively debate mostly amongst the delegates from the Madras Presidency. The amendment called upon that people to make the boycott complete and effective in the provinces where the Commission will visit by organising hartals and demonstrations. He referred to the prohibitory orders issued last February by the Madras Government under section 144 to the population and served on about twenty-five leaders. He pointed out that on the question of disobedience of this order there was conflict of opinion between the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee which was for disobedience and the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. When the matter was referred to the Working Committee then sitting in Delhi the answer came, "do not disobey."—A. P. Special.

WANTED GENERAL LEAD.

Mr. Sambamurthi said that the Congress Committee should give a lead to the Provinces like Bengal and Madras where similar orders might be passed and the situation might arise calling for disobedience of such orders instead of leaving a conflict of opinion.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramyaa surpported.

Mr. Govindachari, Secretary of Andhra Provincial Boycott Committee in seeking an unanimous verdict explained the circumstances of the disagreement between the Andhra and Tamil Nadu Committees.

Mr. Harisarvottama Rao supporting the amendment said it was the duty of the Committee here and now to give the lead which will be obeyed by Congressmen. When once we declare we must make the boycott effective by organising hartals and demonstrations. We must go on with the programme and not sit at home at the dictation of some Police Commissioner.

SATYAMURTI'S DEFENCE.

Up rose Mr. Satyamurthi with a spirited vindication of his conduct. He said the veiled attack of Mr. Harisarvattam Rao was against him although he had not the courage to mention his name. The question of disobedience of the order came up not only because it was served on individuals but on the whole population of Madras and it was opened to any section of the population to disobey the orders. As a matter of fact several friends including himself had decided to disobey the order and sign the proclamation and proposed to issue it when Mr. Swami Venkatachelam Chetty the titular leader of the Congress Party in Madras Legislative Council and Andhra by birth and Andhra by jurisdiction and Andhra member of the All-India Congress Committee came to his house and told him about midnight not to issue the manifesto saying that he did not want to go to jail and his trade would be affected. Mr. Satyamurthi proceeding said as for his own conduct, he led a huge procession under the shower of missiles and if he did not die that day it was not his fault. (Laughter). Moreover his life was in danger for fifteen days. If the Subjects Committee gave direction to disobey any prohibitory order he would most loyally obey that direction.

Mr. Shafi Ahmed (Madras) said obedience or disobedience depended on circumstances which prevail at the time. A general order like the one passed on the last occasion in Madras could not have been disobeyed except by individuals.

The amendment was put and carried by 35 against 33. Several prominent delegates from Madras remained neutral. A recount was taken by the Chairman who ried by 44 against 43, that is a majority of only one vote.

DETENUS WHO DIED IN JAIL.

Mr. Sen Gupta's resolution expressing sympathy with the families of five Bengalees who died recently in prison was carried. The resolution stated that they died purely as the result of incarceration.

ORIYAS WALK-OUT.

Mr. Biswanath Das made a statement on behalf of the Oriya speaking people. He said that the formation of Oriya as a separate province was dear to them and had been recognised since 1924 by the Congress. In order to embody this demand of theirs in the All-Parties Conference Draft Constitution, Pandit Nilkantha Das was deputed to make a representation on this behalf at the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference, but the finding of the All-Parties' Conference so far, as far as Oriya was concerned, was not satisfactory. Mr. Patnaik, therefore, had given notice of the amendment to the resolution of Mahatma Gandhi which was withdrawn on the specific assurance by Pandit Motilal that he would be given permission to move this question as a separate resolution. Now that that permission had not been given he wished to record his protest. Immediately Mr. Biswanath Das accompanied by half a dozen Oriyas withdrew from the meeting.

Mr. Nilkanthdas wanted to make a statement. Pundit Motilal Nehru remarked, "no permission after threat". Pundit Nilkantha Das also withdrew.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution for sending a representative to represent the Congress at the second World Congress of the League Against Imperialism was carried.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was congratulated on the success of the Bardoli campaign.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the title of "Sirdar" being conferred and similar titles being created and lavished upon people. Swami. Kumaranand regarded the Bardoli campaign was a failure rather than a success.

CONGRESSMEN AND OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS.

Finally the Subjects Committee adopted the motion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made on behalf of the U. P. Congress Committee that it is contrary to the spirit of the national struggle for freedom for Congressmen to participate in functions to consolidate foreign rule and do honour to alien rulers and their officials. It, therefore, reiterated, to the people in general and Congressmen in particular, that they should abstain from attending Government Levees, Durbars and all other official, and semi-official functions held by Government officials or in their honour. This disposed of the Subjects Committee's work so far as the resolutions on the agenda were concerned. But to-morrow it is meeting again to decide on Mahatma Gandhi's resolution for Dominion Status Constitution already adopted, but against which the Bengal delegates besides a few others have particular objection.

SALVATION ARMY AND ITS CHIEF

A STATEMENT FROM HEADQUARTERS

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Headquarters of the Salvation army have issued a statement denying the reports in papers that owing, to the calling of its High Council, the Salvation Army is now without a head, or that the High Council is now in control the Statement says: Unless and until removed by the High Council, which meets on 8th January, General Bramwell Booth remains head and sole trustee and in that capacity continues to sign the necessary legal documents. As when the general was away form the international Headquarters, visiting Army overseas, Commissioner E. J. Higgins, Chief of the Staff, continues to direct the operations throughout the world." The statement in Conclusion Emphasises that the working of the Army is not afected by the

A CALL FOR A

Mr. Nariman Asks Yo All Talk

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, All-India Youth Congress in the course of an appeal points out that as Young India looks upon the Congress and its President as the only supreme national authority, they should follow the command and behests of that authority. The President of the Congress had pointed out that the work before the young and old was one and the same. "Only the mentality is different." Consistent with that different mentality and impatient spirit referred to by the Congress President, it behoved them to adhere to the higher ideal of Complete National Independence passed in the Youth Congress without com-

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Biochemist,
Calcutta.

Dominion status which involves safeguards of vested interests Land owning, Feudal and Capitalist and the sacrifice of the interest of masses (II) that by recognising the titles of princes it proposes to perpetuate tyrannical and undemocratic system of Government, entailing unchecked exploitation of the masses which exists in "native" states (III) that it safeguards and acquieses in exploitation of human and material resources of India by foreign capital (II) that it guarantees and allowse enjoyment of all titles to private and personal property acquireed by questionable means which perpetutes exploitation of th masses (V) that it guarantees payment of all foreign state debts (VI) that it proposes to place armed forces of country under the control of committee which will at first consist partly British officers thus depriving the people of their inclerent right of self-defence (VII) that it proposes to give executive powers and power of veto to Governor-General and Governors nominated by the King thus depriving Indian people of their sovereign rights.

This Congress, therefore, declares that its aim is attainment of complete national independence based on political economic and social equality entirely free from British Imeprialism."

Mr. Syed Majid Baksh, had separate amendment of his own laying down that India's goal is attainment by swages of complete political independence as determined by the Madras Congress resolution.

Mr. Lalchand A. Jagtiana urge deletion the words "organising non-violent non-co-operation and suggested the insertion of words" that the Congress should decide upon taking action both direct ond indereet as it may been necessary having regard to the circumstances prevailing in the country at that juncture" (after end of 1929)

He said organising non-co-operation in vast country like India was very costly and might fail. He, therefore appealed to concentrate their enerby as they did at Bardoli. The non-paywent of tax campaign was not an easy task. Bardoli had already cost them enough. At any rate the Congress should not expose their cards but wait and see how government behaves in meantime.—A. P. Special.

SHYAM BABU'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravartti moved an amendment to regard the Nehru Committee constitution's contribution towards the solidarity of Indian nation and as step towards national unity and not as contribution towards the solution of India's political problem".

Swami Kumarand moved an amendment that India's goal is the establishment of a Federate Republic. He had the misfortune of being constantly hissed as he proceeded with his speech.

Dr. Murarilal (Cawnpore) supported Mahatma Gandhi's resolution. He said desire for attainment of independence as expressed at the Madras Congress was present in Gandhiji's resolution. This resolution was intended to bring into their fold those who still had faith in the British Government.—A. P. Special.

(Message incomplete).

THREAT OF INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

—:o:—

DEPUTATION OF MEMBERS TO WAIT ON GANDHIJI

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

It is not known whether Gandhi's compromise resolution that Dominion Status constitution be adopted by the Congress Subjects Committee will come up at this afternoon's sitting of the Congress. But the Independence League at an emergent meeting this morning arrived at the decision which threatens to reopen the whole question. By majority of 89 against 5 votes the League as a body decided to vote for Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's amendment declaring against the Dominion basis of the constitution. The suggestion of Mr. Sri Prakasa that except those few members of the League who were party to the compromise, others should be allowed to remain neutral was lost only five voting for the suggestion. The proposal to give freedom of vote to all members of the League was also lost only eight voting for it.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GANDHIJI

At the same meeting of the League decided to depute Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Satyamurti, Sambamurthi, Jamnadas Mehta and Jawarlal Nehru and Subash Chandra Bose to meet Gandhiji and Pandit Motilal Nehru and request them to agree to the reconsideration of the resolution in the Subjects Committee, failing which the League as a body will vote for Subash Chandra Bose's amendment.—A.P. Special.

COW PROTECTION

—:o:—

PT. MALAVIYA'S SUGGESTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Presiding over the All-India Cow Conference, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya regretted that although the Association had submitted a memorandum to His Excellency the Viceroy making valuable suggestions for protection of cows sometime ago very little attention was paid to it. He dwelt on the evils of the Phooka system and pointed out how people were dying from the effects of poisonous milk obtained by the Phookan process. He appealed to the people to enlist themselves as members of the Cow Protection League and co-operate with the organisers in their humanitarian work.—A.P. Special.

FROM TURKISH AND ARABIC PAPERS

His Majesty Shah Reza Shah is touring his country to see, among other things, if the people are making any progress with the modern methods of civilization. In Ahwaz he was given a warm reception although some important personages could not arrive in time to join the reception on account of heavy rains. The ruler of Khozistan was, however, present to great the King which showed that no opposition to the King now existed in that part of the country. (Haque).

FUTURE RELATIONS OF IRAK AND BRITAIN.

The result of negotiations between the Irak of the British Governments is being kept a secret by the representatives of both sides but the rumour is current that a military clause is included in the draft agreed upon which is strongly resented by Nuri Pasha said the minister for defence. Nuri Pasha is, however, making this compromise that instead of publicly opposing the clause he wants to leave Irak for sometime and that is why his tour of Europe and Egypt is arranged. (Ahram).

A PATRIOTIC MOVE IN BASRA.

A new organisation has been formed in Basra with definite pledge to keep country before religion. Politics is to be shorn of religion because in the opinion of the organisers it is the religious differences that have brought disgrace to the Eastern countries and the differences will always remain unless religion be excluded from polities. The organisers are launching a scheme of boycotting the foreign goods and encouraging the use of country-made articles.

PERSIAN GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS ORDER.

Persian Government had promulgated an order enforcing the use of Pahlvi cap on the Arabs of Mohammera but the recent despatches from Basra show that the order has been cancelled as a sequel to the bitter resentment of Arabs.

NEW PERSIAN CONSUL FOR KABUL.

Miza Mohamed Ismail Khan who was the Persian Consul in Berlin has now been relieved there and appointed the Persian Consul to represent his country at Kabul.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

It is understood that the members of the Commission for fixing the boundary line between Syria and Turkey have signed the agreement. French Commissioners seem to have come round to accept the Turkish suggestions. (Ahram).

A PERSIAN INVENTION.

Ahmed Khan, a student of Engineering in Washington, has invented a motor car that can ascend the steep hills at a rate of fifty miles per hour. The Ambassador of Persia in Washington has written very highly of this invention.

TURKISH JOURNALISTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the journalists of Turkey was held in mail week in Angora to consider the ways and means to popularise the new alphabets and to get over the difficulties which are coming in the way of newspapermen. So far only the first page of newspapers is printed in the new characters, but the circumstances are doubtful about the effect of the total change on the circulation of newspapers. While the Government officials predict a rise in circulation some of the newspaper men choose to be rather pessimistic. Whether circulation rises or falls it is certain that the whole type will have to be changed. Our difficulty so far has been the shortage of type in Turkey; orders have been placed with the firms and because some new letters have also been introduced which have peculiar shapes therefore it has become necessary to prepare special moulds for them in the foundry. All duty has been abolished on imported types and the education department has assured that during two months the census of such people will certainly increase as can read a newspaper because the new scripts are not only being taught to the literate people but also to the illiterate elders.

WOMAN NOT GIVEN THE RIGHT OF VOTE.

The Turkish Government has decided that the Turkish women will not be given the right of vote.

REDISTRIBUTION OF KURDS.

Turkish Government is taking necessary measures to transfer a few thousand Kurds from the Eastern Anatolia to the western parts. The first object is to clear the Eastern parts from mischievous elements and the second is to make use of these transferred people in military and police departments.

BAN ON NEWSPAPER.

Umulkura the organ of the Hejaz Government, is banned by the Irak Government and its entry into Irak territory forbidden. (Alahram).

ISLAM FORBIDS COW SLAUGHTER

(Continued from page 12.)

did not sacrifice a cow, nor is the sacrifice of a bovine especially enjoined in our religious books. On the contrary, the camel or the sheep is more frequently mentioned in connection with sacrificial rites. How many of our Hajis have sacrificed cows in Arabia, the home of Islam, and, if they have not done so, have they disregarded any injunction of their reigion? All of you, I am sure, will give an emphatically negative answer to this query. Then why do we view the question from a different angle in India?

The Emperor Baber who, as Mr. Edwards has pointed out, was the greatest monarch of his age, enjoined his son Humayun to respect the religious sentiments and even the prejudices of the Hindus and he specifically mentioned the cow as an animal venerated in India. The Ameer Habibullah Khan, who was a good Muslim, discountenanced the sacrifice of cows. If other Muslim leaders share their views they will certainly not be acting against any Islamic injunction.

KILLING NOT RELIGIOUS TENET.

The Kashmiri Muslim adheres tenaciously to the injunctions of Islam and he knows that killing is not one of the tenets of our religion. You no doubt know our religious dictum that "the flesh and blood of animals do not reach God." This is a humanitarian view entirely in accord with our conception of the Deity and His creation.

I am open to be enlightened on this point by our Ulemas, but I am certain that not one of them will countenance the parade of sacrificial rites in public places. There are many other communities who eat beef but they do not hurt the susceptibilities of their neighbours by parading the sacred and adored animals for slaughter.

In the light of these facts, which I have mentioned, it is a matter for your serious consideration whether we should re-examine our views on this particular form of sacrifice and test its true significance. If, by doing so, we can readjust our relations with our Hindu friends, we shall indirectly render a service of inestimable value and importance to the cause of peace and prosperity and even perhaps satisfactory political readjustment.

URDU PRESS ON CONGRESS

—:o:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential Address the "Milap", an Urdu paper, says that it throws a flood of light on every current problem. It is the outcome of actual experience of a practical man who recounts the difficulties and obstacles confronting him.

ILLUMINATING EXPOSITION OF CONGRESS GOAL.

"Bande Mataram" (Urdu) says that the address contains an illuminating exposition of the Congress goal. Eschewing eloquence the Pandit confines himself to practical issues with which he deals in a simple matter of fact language.

"Pratap" (Urdu) says the address conveys nothing news, nor could it possibly do. The only question before the country related to the future Constitution and while the Simon Commission was still recording evidence the Nehru Committee had already laid a full-fledged Constitution before the country.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

Marseilles.—Paul Lecat is regarded as a total loss. Damage is estimated at fifty million francs.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—The Russian emigre George Woyciechowski has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on a charge of attempting to murder the Soviet counsellor, Lizareff.—Reuter.

London.—The first heavy snow this season has fallen in Scotland and the North Midlands. Meteorologists predict that snow will spread throughout the country.—Reuter.

Okmulgee, Oklahoma.—Six persons were killed and one seriously injured, all of them members of the same family, when St. Louis-San Francisco Express hit their motor-car at a level crossing.—Reuter.

Paris.—It is reported from Rabat that bandits have killed a Spanish official in the Spanish zone and decamped.—Reuter.

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DR. DESHMUKH SPEAKS OUT!

Children of Soil Starved to Batten Soulless Service

DUTY OF MEDICAL PROFESSION

The following is the full text of the presidential address delivered at Calcutta at the 5th All-India Medical Conference by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for honouring me in asking me to preside at this important All-India Medical Conference. We are at the present time at a crisis in the life of Indian medical profession. Insiduous efforts are being made to prevent us from growing in the very babyhood of our medical career and dwarf us in the adolescence of our profession. Under the fair sounding pretexts of control and research the name of Science and research is being degraded to suit the convenience and profit of foreign Medical Agency in India and the children of the soil are starved to batten a soulless service intent on keeping its monopoly.

In the interests of present generation, more for the interests of our future generations we have to be alert to prevent the present position which is bad enough from getting worse. We have to guard ourselves not only against this insiduous outside infection, but also we must correct what I might call the metabolic disorders of our society such as Illiteracy, Bigotry and Orthodoxy which hinder us from attaining full national health. We are a Scientific Body; and our duty is plain. We must apply the same scientific methods without fear of frown or hope of favour to all our problems surrounding us—Social or Political which obstruct our growth.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Let us take our Medical Education:—Never started with the broad idea of giving real education but only to create assistants, it was managed uninterruptedly without the Indians. During this period no student ever passed through any of the Universities of India, worthy enough to occupy the professional chair. Can you wonder why? I won't say that a worthy graduate was found and he was denied the chair; I will go much further. I will say that the system of education and appointments in Colleges was and is so devised that it is incapable of producing any independent graduate capable of filling the chair.

Disgusted with the education received in this country, some of our brilliant young men sought the opportunities of education abroad which were denied at home with the result that they returned with brilliant careers and noble ideals.

Not all the lack of opportunities could keep the sun of their merit from shining. They forced themselves on the attention of the public. The result was unhappy. The private practice which was pouring before in the laps of Indian Medical Service started getting thinner and is in imminent danger of drying up completely if this continues. This danger had to be combatted. Both retired men and men in service proceed about it with a thoroughness gained by experience and a subtlety worthy of Machivelli. The State Secretary gets interested, the General Medical Council is aroused suddenly and a research is made that medical education in India is hopeless, that the pre-medical knowledge of the medical student is very poor, that the Basic Sciences of Medicine are poorly taught, that the examinations are not only poorly but dishonestlyc conducted.

A DENIAL.

But was all this not started and conducted by the Indian Medical Service people, the pioneers of Medical Education in this Country? and what the Commissioners of General Medical Council saw in 1922 was it not the result of the bad system established by the very I.M.S. men trained in the British Universities and carrying on the traditions of High Standard through which they had passed? But I deny that the pre-medical standard of our medical students in the Universities is in any way inferior to that of British Universities. This has been proved in the reply of the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University to the General Medical Council. Who brings this general charge? A member of the I.M.S. appointed by the General Medical Council to inspect the Universities, who goes with preconceived ideas round the Universities hurriedly, makes sweeping assertions in a short Tour although it is estimated that a competent person making an inspection of Universities in the Medical subjects will take at least 6 years. Now we are to have a General Medical Council for India. What for? As yet many of the new Universities are not developed. Is this Council to be subordinate to the General Medical Council of Great Britain? We should not support a measure which will lower our dignity. By the constitution of this Council we are to have nominated Presidents.

The educational authorities will be supervised and dictated to. On the General Medical Council of Great Britain, out of 39 members 26 belong to Universities and teaching Institutions. If there must be a Council, there should be a preponderance of the Representatives of the Universities, elected Presidents by the Council; and this Body should be on terms of reciprocity, of equal status, independent and not subordinate to any other body in the Empire, even if it is the General Medical Council in England.

What is the fate of our graduates and the Medical Profession? I do not want to go into the long course of training and the miserable prospects with regard to appointments at the end of the education. In every country the Civil practice is left to the independent Medical Profession. In India, Members of the Medical Service are appointed to Civil Posts in teaching Institutions Colleges and Hospitals as Civil Surgeons, in short everywhere where there is any chance of Private Civil Practice. In fact the Civil practice has been the chief allurement and explains the avidity with which it was taken up and also the scandal of the frequent change of Professorship from a Pre-clinical to a Clinical chair. 212 out of 302 Civil Posts are Reserved for I.M.S. Europeans.

A SUGGESTION.

I would suggest the appointment of Indian Medical Graduates to posts of House Surgeonships in Mofussil Hospitals where they would gain experience which will be of great value to the Public. The distinction in the Medical Profession is carried on even in Nursing Profession and you never find well qualified Indian Nurses as Sisters in the ward. Why? The Scientific Spirit and noble mentality of these educational Indian Medical Service Gentlemen is nowhere better shown than in the evidence given before the (Islington) Royal Commission in Bombay. "We submit that in deciding what appointments should be allocated to members of the Indigenous Medical Profession care should be exercised that they should in no way be those which might ultimately be regarded as stepping stones to the higher appointments."

Let it be remembered that many of these 21 Gentlemen were in College, teaching as Professors. What a fine commentary! No appointments to Indians as stepping stones to higher appointments! This is their mentality and this narrow selfish soulless mentality will make itself manifest in spheres of education, appointment, Public Health, Research, in fact, wherever it is not checked.

Lee Commission introduced the principle of discrimination between the Indian and the European in the service, with the result that all 1st class and even 2nd class Civil Surgeonships will go to the Europeans; and even a 3rd class European will fill up a 1st Class Post of Civil Surgeonship in preference to a 1st Class Indian in the Service. But I suppose all this must be done to satisfy the whims of the wives of European officers in the Mofussil. Even in a city like Bombay, it is not unknown that a gentleman with practically no experience of Midwifery and Gynaecology was appointed to the Post in these subjects in a teaching Institution.

That is the way how the mercenary spirit of the service works in matters educational and humanitarian, and it will not fail to flourish if unchecked in Research and Public Health Institutions.

ROCKFELLER INSTITUTION THANKED.

Let me take this opportunity of thanking publicly on behalf of the Indian Medical Profession the Rockfeller Institution of America for their very generous donation for establishing a Public Health Institute in Calcutta. They are all the more to be congratulated on their sagaciousness in determining the site at Calcutta without leaving it to the local authorities. Our experience of Tata Institute at Bangalore is too bitter. In this connection, I may point out one defect and that is that whereas the Professor will receive Rs. 2,500 p.m. the assistant Professor receives only Rs. 400 p.m. I would request the Rockfeller Institute to remove this defect and determine his pay as well. It seems to have been left to local administration. How can an efficient person come on Rs. 400 a month? Besides an assistant Professor will naturally look up to being a Professor one day. Unless he is a 1st class man he will be unable to do it and we do hope to produce our own men capable of Research and teaching. I hope it is not another case of dropping out the stepping stones and keeping the chasm which will never be leapt over.

I now come to the most important medical question of recent times and that is the Question of Research: The future of Medicine and Humanity depends on research-nonutilitarian and utilitarian or basic and applied to Medical and Public health problems. You gentlemen in Calcutta are fortunate in having had a research Congress in your city not very long ago.

The Government of India has a Central Medical Research Department and research Fund association besides carrying on research in Institutions in different Provinces. At about the same time that the Research Congress was held in Calcutta a Committee under Fletcher was appointed for consideration of Research.

I have seen this report and I must honestly admit that it is disappointing reading. The Committee has paid more attention to Buildings. Status, pay of officers, dignity of the Central Institute, in short to every thing but Research and the grief over it all is, although the Fletcher Committee recommends the total acceptance of the report Government is juggling with it and puts it forward in a modified form for the consumption of the assembly and the public.

TWO COMMISSIONS IN 7 YEARS.

Within 7 years we have have had two Commissions one by Starling in 1920 and the other in 1927: Starling recommended Delhi, Fletcher recommends Dehra-Dun, but what is wrong with Kasauli? There is too much intellectual isolation at Kasauli. The Government accepts that and suggests Dehra-Dun. What is the Intellectual stimulus by association with other Intellectual Institutions? There are Railway Institutes and Telegraphic Institutes and what is more you can dine at Dehra-Dun and have a wash or breakfast at Delhi which is the Government seat. Fletcher Committee reports 7 sections with units Government approves of 4 sections only. Fletcher Commitee's Pharmacological Section at Dehra Dun in future is to be converted to Drug Testing department at Kasauli.

Now one would like to know what all this has to do with research. The Fletcher Committee Reports Chandbagh at Dehra Dun as not a very suitable place; Government approves of Chandbagh and recommends only a nominal expenditure of 3 lakhs after the Forest Department is displaced. Fletcher Committee says Kasauli climate is good for Research and Dehra Dun climate is humid and moist and yet prefers Dehra Dun. All this would be very humorous reading if it were not connected with Research and such vital issues.

Now what is wrong with Calcutta where research is already being carried out? Names of Professors Jagadish Chandra Bose, P. C. Ray, C. V. Raman and others are world famous and have made the name of India known and famous all the world over. In this very City Jagadish Chandra Bose demonstrated to the Scientific world the beating of plant's heart and chemists all over the world ask an Indian student studying chemistry abroad if he has worked with Prof. P. C. Ray and if not, why not before coming to foreign lands. What better intellectual association and stimulus could one want? In this very City there is a School of Tropical [illegible] ried out in times of the

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DR. DESHMUKH SPEAKS OUT

(Continued from page 10.)

Institute is in London and not on the pleasing lawns of Devon.

"UNCALLED-FOR EXPENSE".

Government's attention should be called to the fact that all this extra expense of brick and mortar is uncalled-for, besides the divergence of Funds from the research Fund association which is a mobile fund is not approved of by the Fletcher Committee and it seems the proper recommendation. No Research has ever been produced in an atmosphere of red-tapism, status, and dignity and as such the idea of always reserving the majority of posts for I.M.S. men is a very pernicious one. Research by men in the I.M.S. is an accident and the pure atmosphere of Research should not be polluted by any administrative considerations.

Too much should not be sacrificed to convert the Central Research Institute at Kasauli into the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Instead if necessary the recommendation of Fletcher Committee to enlarge the Kasauli Institute as an Emergency measure will meet all requirements.

These are all activities on the medical side to which our profession must be alert. But besides this in our Country the responsibility of our Profession is greater. Like other countries we have not the resources for educating the public opinion in making it progressive. The Government beyond reminding us that we are illiterate has done practically nothing to educate us and yet we are not dense to understand things. An incident related at the Research Congress by one of your Public Health Commissioners about Cholera Inoculation in Dogachia village and a village in Rajshai shows that we understand a good thing when it is shown to us.

Government followed a Policy of Education and Medical relief to secure our good opinion. Up to now they have succeeded in making only 8 out of 100 of us able to read and write. The less talked of Medical Relief and our good opinion the better.

DUTY OF MEDICAL PROFESSION.

India, once a very rich country which attracted all foreign nations for our wealth, is at this time poor. Religion is mixed up with custom and superstitions at the present day. It is the duty of the Medical Profession to-day to separate Hygienic measures from the clutches of bigotry and superstition. We want to make our Race healthy and strong; and that we cannot do unless we have healthy children. To have healthy children mothers must be healthy, grown up and strong before they are burdened with the responsibilities of maternity. The age of marriage in India there fore must be raised up. The age of consent in India must be raised up. No girl can be said to be developed till she is sixteen. To say that Nature means her to be a mother when menstruation first appears is as unreasonable as to say that a child who begins to talk at the age of 2 can argue and give public lectures and can dispose of himself because the faculty of speech has appeared.

We have the support of older Medical authorities, Sushruta and Charak that no girl should marry and have children before she is sixteen. We have to educate public opinion certainly but we must also as a medical Profession tell the Government that in measures which improve the health and social conditions of our people, they should not play the part of hypocrites; they should not help unreasonable orthodoxy under the garb of respecting public opinion; they should not add their weight to the millstone that is already round the neck of our society to keep us down.

If they will not help in social measures let us tell them that their infant welfare and maternity work and nutrition on which they are spending money is all false and dishonest.

We have to fight with our backs to the wall against foreign medical service, which wants to dwarf us against Foreign Government which wants to keep us as hewers of wood and drawers of water, against our Society which in our relations with our mothers, wives, sisters, daughters has perverted us.

Let us apply the same scientific methods to all questions, and I have the full faith of a Scientist, that our Race and our nation will once again take its legitmate place as one of the most enlightened nations of the world.

WHAT AILS INDIA?

(Continued from page 6.)

where one finds practical people uneducated and educated people unpractical. It was Macaulay who in laying down the policy of education in India under British rule, wrote:

"We must do our best in formulating an educational policy in India to make Indians Indian in blood and color, but English in taste and opinions and intellect."

Then you must hear another English gentleman.

"We do not want to produce in India Generals, Statesmen. Legislators. We want husbandmen."

RESULTS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

What has been the result of this system of teaching, taught for nearly the last two hundred years? It has produced a mass of clerks and theorists, but hardly a man who could build an industry or run a railroad. Lack of proper education and lack of funds to adequately provide even that type of education, however unsuited, because of squandering money in military expenditure in injecting India by the means of another to remain a purely agricultural country, have brought about [illegible]

social evils of India which we deplore.

We have the 'caste system', of course. But one must remember that this caste system is no more ingrown in Hindu society than Feudalism was in European society during the later middle ages. What destroyed Feudalism in Europe?—its slavery, superstition and domination? To a large extent it was the appearance of Industrialism. The sudden rise of factories, cities, and re-shifting of population centres gave a death-blow to the old order of things. Europe could not have legislated out the wrongs of Feudalism: nor can you do so with the caste system. An outside force, such as the Industrial system brought in its train, is essentially necessary to wipe out much of the social evils of India. Here lies the value of Industrial India.

SO-CALLED UNTOUCHABLES.

We have the so-called 'Untouchables'. Interested persons declare that their number is about 50 millions. A recent statement by a Government official in Indian Legislature put it at 28 millions. The condition of these "untouchables" in India is no less an object of shame than the plight of the 12 million negroes in the United States. In fact, one may say, in proportion to population, the most highly civilized and wealthy United States contains as many "untouchables" as the poverty stricken, dependent India does. But thanks to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers, the blight of "untouchability" will soon be wiped off of India's face.

And the 'Women of India' have already started a triple crusade against Purdah, Child Marriage, and the Widow problem. To-day India is flooded with women's organisations. District meetings, provincial meetings, All-India meetings of women are the order of the day.

The cry of India to-day is to increase the sources of national income of the country. What good is religion, civilization, culture, sanitation, art or science to a man when he is dying of hunger? If there is God, said Mahatma Gandhi once, then the only way He can dare to appear before a hungry person must be in the way of food.

CONSEQUENCES OF BONDAGE.

But a foreign government bars the way to India's material progress. What ails India is her loss of economic freedom. And because this much-needed economic freedom cannot be attained without political freedom is the reason why India is so politically-minded to-day and why every problem in India has its political aspect.

The political and economic bondage of India has not only made India's progress extremely slow and difficult at home, it has put India in the wrong light in her relations to other nations. Students of politics will agree that England's foreign policy has always been largely determined by the fact that she is the political master to India. She must be the mistress of the hold upon India if she is to remain a first class power. To safeguard her clear route to India England must control the Mediterranean and other approaches to India. She must be the mistress of the Mediterranean in spite of the positions that Spain, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey, occupy there. Egypt or the Sudan, or both, must be under England's control, and so also Palestine, Arabia, Southern Persia, etc. This unnatural situation is certainly due to India's loss of freedom. As such India owes an apology to the nations just mentioned. India feels it keenly.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Nor is this all. In spite of a clear protest from the elected members of the Indian Legislature the Government of India saw fit to send several regiments of Indian soldiers to China to fight the Chinese in 1927. Now during the centuries of intimate relationship between China and India no guns had been fired by one or the other. But thanks to our British connection, India sends her troops to fight her friend, China. And our Indian students in this country had to hide their heads in shame whenever they met their Chinese friends. The people of India send Tagore to China. But a foreign government thinks otherwise and dispatches troops.

A thorough political and economic adjustment is necessary between England and India before India can solve her problems. A free India will then be England's best friend.

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ISLAM FORBIDS COW SLAUGHTER

AGA KHAN EXPOSES A MYTH

"Flesh and Blood of Animals Do Not Reach God"

"ALL PARTIES" MUSLIM CONFERENCE

H. H. THE AGA KHAN

Who presides over the "All Parties" Muslim Conference at Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

In the course of his Urdu address welcoming the delegates to-day Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the "All-Parties" Muslim Conference, Hakim Mohamed Jamilkhan said that the present times were bristling with difficulties and were very critical for the Mussalmans of India. It was a life and death struggle for them and they still did not know what difficulties and hardships they would have to face before reaching their goal. The publication of the Nehru Report had intensified the struggle for existence of the Muslims and they had gathered together to-day to define their position in the future Constitution of India. The Hakim said that though their plans might be defective they had very strong faith in their objective and in the justice and righteousness of their cause.

LAUDABLE HANDIWORK.

Proceeding the Hakim said that they had gathered together to consider the Nehru Report in all its implications. They were asked to decide how much the Nehru Report adequately safeguarded Muslim interests and how much the Report required amendments and alterations. After detailing recent political developments in the country, which culminated in the appointment of the Nehru Committee, Hakim Jamilkhan congratulated the members of the Nehru Committee on what he termed their laudable handiwork. But, he added, no human effort was perfect, and similarly, there were shortcomings in this report also. He regretted that the report did not bring about the expected unity and goodwill among the different communities in India, and with the exception of a few the Mussalmans of the country regarded the Nehru Scheme of communal representation as inadequate for safeguarding Muslim interests. They had, therefore, not accepted the Nehru Report in its entirety.

APPEAL TO AGA KHAN.

"It is a matter of great regret that there is not a single Muslim organisation in the country which can speak in the name of Indian Mussalmans and take decisions which could be acceptable to the whole of Muslim India on a matter which not only vitally concerns the present generation but also the coming Muslim race in the country. This is one great reason for calling the present Conference. I further regret to say that the Muslim League had been rent in twain and I appeal to Your Highness the Aga Khan to bring about unity between the two wings of the League during your stay in this country."

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Replying to critics of the Conference Hakim Jamilkhan asked who could be more competent to call the conference than the members of the Central Legislature who were returned with Muslim votes. In his opinion, they enjoyed a greater measure of confidence than the National Congress which had called the All-Parties' Conference. And just as the Congress inspite of its claim to represent India, had to call an All-Parties' Convention in order to take decisions on the Nehru Report, so the present Conference was justified inspite of the Muslim League.

WHAT HE WANTS FOR MUSLIMS.

The Hakim then proceeded to point out what he considered the shortcomings of the Nehru Report. He said that conditions in India radically differed from those prevailing in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Unlike those countries India was a mixed bag of different races and nationalities which had irreconcilable differences of creed, language, and culture, and radically differed from each other in mentality and outlook on life. As these differences were of a permanent nature, each community was busy in a struggle for self-preservation and a religious, educational and political warfare was witnessed all round in the country to-day. Sanghatan, Shuddhi, Tabligh and Tanzim and the cow and music questions had permeated the political life of the country and the leaders of the communities had devoted their lives to these different cults. Further only about eight per cent. of the population was literate. Mussalmans were in a weak state, and their prejudices had put themselves as barriers in the way of their advancement in every walk of life. Their honour, wealth and [illegible] social, religious and political [illegible] privileges, their language and culture were constantly being preyed upon.

In welcoming the delegates to the [illegible] Muslim Conference at Delhi, Hakim Mahomed Jamilkhan referred to the Committee's report as a "laudable handiwork", in his own way [illegible] credit it as not having provided adequate safeguards to the Muslim minority in the country.

Joint electorates according to him were not beneficial to Muslims and he considered them to be "unworkable" and "calculated to ruin the Mussalmans".

As regards adult suffrage the Hakim accepted it as [illegible] he would not have it because the Muslim community did not want [illegible] women come out of the present rut and the place of importance [illegible] community, he asserts, demanded representation in excess of [illegible] He wanted protection of Urdu and "33 per cent of every aid [illegible] from Government or from private educational, religious or charitable funds should be earmarked for Mussalmans".

H. H. the Aga Khan's presidential address was listened to with respect and pronouncement. Cow-killing was unfortunately being a perpetual cause of bitter feeling between Muslims and Hindus," said the Aga Khan who pointed out that the slaughter of cows was not enjoined in the religious books. On the contrary, the camel or the sheep is more frequently mentioned in connection with sacrificial rites.

"Killing is not one of the tenets of our religion" and "the flesh and blood of animals do not reach God" declared the Aga Khan with emphasis.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Previously this had been the attitude of a few individuals, but now it had become the universal attitude. Under these circumstances no one with a grain of common sense would be willing to regard the scheme of joint electorates, which was a corner-stone of the Nehru Report, as beneficial for Mussalmans. The speaker thought that in the matter of representation in the Legislature the recommendations of the Nehru Report were wholly unworkable, and would lead to further disunity instead of bringing about unity. The first objectionable feature of the report was regarding the question of franchise under which every adult male and female was granted a vote. He was personally in favour of the recommendation as an ideal, but under the present conditions, Mussalman women were not prepared to take this step. He knew many families who would prefer pecuniary loss to letting their women go into a polling booth. The main effect of the recommendation would be that cent per cent of Hindu women would exercise their vote, while about one per cent of Muslim women might be persuaded upon to go to the polling booth. This would mean that the present Hindu majority would be doubled. Their second objection was to the system of joint electorates. In reality the recommendation was calculated to ruin Indian Mussalmans. Leaving aside the case of Hindus in provinces where they had a majority, even in the provinces where Hindus were in a minority Mussalmans would be able to return only candidates who were Mussalmans in name only. This the Hindus could easily accomplish through the wealth, unity and discipline they had in their ranks. Then, again, [illegible] Mussalmans had been granted reservation of seats in provinces where they were in a minority. This was because the framers of the Nehru Report were convinced that the Hindus in spite of their being in a majority would always be able to secure seats in excess of their population and reservation of seats for them would be a hindrance in their way.

EFFECT OF NEHRU REPORT.

Proceeding the Hakim said that the main effect of the Nehru Report was to strengthen the Central Government at the cost of Provincial Governments, to which only very few powers were allotted. This would mean that the benefits accruing to Mussalmans by being in a majority in certain provinces would be reduced to nothing. He said that the present situation in the country did not warrant any community trusting others to safeguard its rights and interests. Further, Muslim representation in the Central Legislature, which was fixed at thirty-three per cent. by the Madras Congress, had been reduced to twenty-five per cent. by the Nehru Report. It was, therefore, difficult to see how Muslim interests could be safeguarded when the Central Government possessing real power would have only twenty-five per cent. of Muslim representatives and those too, elected by the Hindus. They, therefore, must strive for full provincial autonomy on a federal basis, the Government of India administering only Indian and foreign subjects.

CULTURAL AUTONOMY.

Continuing [illegible] Khan said that the Report [illegible] for the Muslims separate [illegible] reservation of seats, or a share in the services, to Universities, educational boards, municipal and district boards and other such bodies. The effect of this omission would be that the Mussalmans would even their present position in the country. Similarly, no proportion [illegible] Muslims had been fixed in the Executive of the country. Neither [illegible] the Nehru Report recommended any protection [illegible] the Urdu language. This would eliminate Mussalmans from the Executive Councils of the country on the one hand and would force Muslim children to attend Hindu schools to the eternal glorification of the Hindu religion. Semitic culture would thereby be replaced by Aryan culture in Muslim homes. The Nehru Report further ignored the Congress-League agreement regarding legislation affecting any religious rights. Lastly, the question of separation of Sind had been subjected to so many conditions, which made its separation an impossibility.

DEMANDS.

In conclusion the speaker stressed that the Mussalmans should be given representation in the Legislatures [illegible] their population, owing both to their political importance and the need for protecting their rights, and the same principle should be followed in the case of Universities, municipal bodies, and the services. [illegible]

place the guidance of our people in their own hands.

"KEEP EARS TO THE GROUND".

The time has come when the leaders should keep their ears to the ground and ascertain the views and wishes of the masses. Gentlemen, make no mistake. The changes that must come over India profoundly affecting our future, will not come in a day. They will not come as in Russia like a thief in the night. Had the result of the war been different we might have suddenly found ourselves in that position but the attitude of the overwhelming mass of the Indian public during the war showed to the world that they were not in favour of such a hurried solution. Whatever our wishes may be, this conference is but the first of many more that will have to evolve a truly representative body to look after and further the desires of Muslims of India. The greatest service you can render to your people would be to organise all the Muslim members of each and every assembly into a body where exchange of views and ideas and communication of the same to the electors as well as the reception of the general desires of the masses, would remain the main purpose and object. In politically successful countries, from the Premier or the President to the humblest voter, it is but one succession of nerve lines of communication. If we had such a body I for one should sleep in peace, for I would know that many political mistakes would be made by them and not by anybody else for them. From now onwards we must ever remember, even in this conference, not what are our own political preferences, but what are the aspirations of the rising Muslim generation as represented by the masses.

"CERTAIN OBVIOUS TRUISMS".

Then there are certain obvious truisms which are necessary forms of thought for political activity just as certain mental axioms are the basis of communal science and intellectual life. In this connection I may give you several examples of those obvious facts that may be forgotten at times. Here is one. It is impossible for Muslims to live happily and peacefully in India if friction and suspicion [illegible] to prevail between them and the [illegible] Another [illegible] India as a [illegible] cannot [illegible] prosperous or self-governing country if such a large and [illegible] section of the community as the Muslims remain in doubt as to whether [illegible] culture, polity [illegible] or not. He is a friend and [illegible] one. [illegible] we [illegible] for protection [illegible] foreign aggression and internal [illegible] [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] British [illegible] occupies the land [illegible] and [illegible] navy, us from [illegible] and [illegible] the seas, Great Britain [illegible] dominant sh[illegible] voice in the [illegible] governance of India [illegible] essential that these and similar [illegible] things should not be lost sight of [illegible] Muslim masses are, I am sure, [illegible] realists to know and appreciate [illegible] Gentlemen, you come from them, [illegible] touch with them, you know their [illegible]

Another point to be kept before [illegible] that our desires must not be [illegible] and ideals. [illegible] are part of [illegible] is your duty to interpret as far as [illegible] can their wishes [illegible] aspirations [illegible] their ideals, [illegible] time as [illegible] cal organizations [illegible] sufficiently [illegible] to let the [illegible] carry out the wishes. [illegible] point to be [illegible] view is that [illegible] wishes or ideals [illegible] necessities [illegible]

[illegible] you must [illegible] you [illegible] differences which [illegible] to be [illegible] of the [illegible] on the [illegible] What are [illegible] the [illegible] lims? I [illegible] major [illegible] to maintain their [illegible] remain culturally in [illegible] of the world [illegible] best be accomplished [illegible] out.

THEIR DUTY TO [illegible]

But that does not mean [illegible] welfare of the whole community [illegible] be ignored by us. It [illegible] that the Muslim representatives are to be confined [illegible] sectional interest. That [illegible] The Muslims members should [illegible] their duty to look after [illegible] India as a whole or of [illegible] whole [illegible] to the [illegible] neral [illegible] every [illegible] [illegible] what [illegible] concrete example [illegible] tion of [illegible] higher. [illegible] [illegible] base [illegible] [illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL [illegible]

[illegible] delivered by H. H. the Aga Khan as President of the "All Parties" Muslim Conference at Delhi:—

Gentlemen,—I thank [illegible] the great honour you have done me in asking me to preside over your deliberations. Before proceeding with [illegible] I am sure the Muslim community [illegible] me unanimously in wishing [illegible] the King Emperor complete [illegible] health and strength. The [illegible] anxiety which the world has shewn for His Majesty's health, which had been undermined by overwork in the zealous discharge of his multifarious and onerous duties, shows that they all appreciate his devotion to the welfare of humanity [illegible] has been an anxious time not only for His Majesty's subjects but for the whole world who have watched with keen anxiety one who has been regarded as a great pillar on which depends the progress of the world. Happily our anxiety is nearly, if not wholly, over. The illness drew sympathy for the Queen Empress, the Prince of Wales and the Royal family and it must have been some comfort to them that their trouble was shared not only by every individual in the Empire but by the people of other countries. May His Majesty live long to continue to shower the blessings of his beneficent rule on his subjects.

IMMEDIATE BUSINESS.

Now, I will at once come to the immediate business before us which is to consider the position of our co-religionists and their interests in the body politic of India. The views and opinions I express are based on long experience of public affairs as well as the study of the past and present history of other nations. The lessons of the Great War have further strengthened those conclusions which I have arrived at after mature consideration.

The great lesson of modern history, to my mind, is that only those nations succeed and only those policies lead to national greatness, which are based not on ideas or ideals, but on the general consensus of views and opinions of the people. I will give one or two examples in support of this argument. The policy of Imperial Germany was shaped by the leaders of that nation as a class. The pre-war policy of Russia, as men like Tolstoy, Witte and Rosen kept on explaining to the world, was not that of the Russian people, but inspired by the Panslavists, Kat Kof and his disciples. The policies of England and France were indeed based on the desires of the English and the French people. Similar examples [illegible] found on every page of recent history. What in my manifesto last year I appealed to the Muslims of India to replace the old self-constituted political bodies that had [illegible] their day and [illegible]